

كذبا من الأصل

Rhodesia Africans unite after collapse of talks

Four Rhodesian nationalist movements merged forces in Lusaka yesterday, saying an armed struggle for liberation was "inevitable". But hopes still remained that an initiative for a settlement had been lost.

The tough bargaining ahead and by no means an end of the attempt for détente. Mr Ian Smith plans to renew contact with President Kaunda soon.

Armed struggle 'inevitable'

Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Dec 8
Four nationalist movements in Rhodesia are uniting one body. They signed an agreement to that effect in the capital today. This may have to negotiate divided groups.

talks that might have led to a ceasefire of the guerrilla war. Sources close to the Rhodesian Government say there is no suggestion whatsoever that the failure of the talks after a meeting between Rhodesian officials and nationalist leaders is the end of the détente and settlement exercise. The white Rhodesians believe this marks the end of the first round and although Mr Smith is disappointed he is not depressed by the dramatic turn of events.



A Greek Cypriot woman kisses Archbishop Makarios's hand after morning service in Nicosia cathedral yesterday. Report, page 6

Greeks vote against return of the king

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Dec 8
Crowds carrying Greek flags and green banners converged on the Constitution Square tonight to cheer, dance and celebrate as the first results of the plebiscite showed that the voters had opted for a republic and that King Constantine had lost his throne.

Militants try to keep bread strike going

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
A rank-and-file revolt among militant bakery workers in protest at their union executive's acceptance of an arbitration award yesterday posed a new threat to bread supplies.

Vorster plea for new contacts

On the brighter side, Mr Vorster contended that promising new points of principle were reached which held out the prospect of a complete and speedy solution. Rhodesia, he said, had adopted a very realistic and reasonable attitude and throughout had fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments.

insisting on "immediate" majority rule that caused the collapse of the talks. Another version is that President Nyerere adopted a militant, uncompromising stand because his country would lose the benefits of the Tanzania rail link with Zambia if détente was reached.

Eleven in court today on Guildford bombs charges

By Clive Borrell
Two women are to appear with nine men at Guildford magistrates' court today in connection with bomb explosions at two of the town's public houses eight weeks ago in which five people were killed and 65 injured.

Wilson speech raises hopes of Paris summit talks success

By David Spenser
Diplomatic Correspondent
On the threshold of the EEC summit meeting, which opens in Paris today, Mr Wilson said that he will recommend that Britain stays in the Community if it gets the right terms. This move on the diplomatic chessboard ought to guarantee, so far as Britain is concerned, that the summit meeting is a success.

Recommendation likely on keeping Britain in EEC

By Geoffrey Smith
The general reaction to Mr Wilson's speech in political circles in London yesterday was that it had made it rather more likely that he would recommend Britain's remaining a member of the EEC.

Motorcycle takeover ending NVT

Nationalization of Britain's motor cycle touring industry may be necessary following a decision by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to accept a suddenly an EBM offer of financial Norton Villiers Triumph.

Caution on top pay rises

Some senior civil servants may be asked to accept smaller pay increases than the 20 per cent recommended by the Boyle report.

Education: Campaign to restore classroom discipline

Education: Campaign to restore classroom discipline blames Marxist teachers' "determination to break down the authority structure of schools"

Two more men appeal against deportation

By Staff Reporters
The number of suspected IRA men who have appealed against Government orders for sending them back to Ireland has risen to three.

PLO to try hijackers

The four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC 10 airliner to Tunis last month were yesterday reported to be in the custody of the PLO in Cairo.

Concessions in Paris

Mr Brezhnev returned to Moscow from his Paris talks having secured President Giscard d'Estaing's agreement that the final phase of the conference on European security and cooperation should be held next year in Helsinki.

Arts new initiative may revitalize the arts in Britain

Initiatives concerning the arts were announced at the weekend. A general inquiry into the next 10 years was announced by the Secretary of State for Culture, Mr Kenneth Robinson.

Energy terms today

Motorists, shops and offices are expected as prime targets for the Government's energy savings campaign out today. A new 60 mph limit on non-motorways is believed likely.

Home News

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HOME NEWS

Top civil servants may be asked to accept pay rises below 20%

By Maurice Corina. Industrial Editor. Although the Prime Minister is unlikely to delay publication of a report recommending substantial improvements to the remuneration of top public servants, Mr Wilson may ask some, such as heads of nationalized industries, to accept more modest pay rises.

seems to be that the report can be accepted in principle, but in view of the economic circumstances implementation might be delayed in most cases. At present the head of the home Civil Service, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Cabinet receive £17,350. This compares with £28,100 a year paid to the chairman of the British Steel Corporation and £23,100 to the heads of other large state enterprises.

servants received rises averaging £350 a year, taking effect from January 1 next, or where applicable from dates 12 months after the effective dates of the last recommended increases. However, they were assured that a more fundamental review of pay structures, delayed by past counter-inflation policies, would be completed by the end of this year.

SDLP may ease Irish Council campaign

From Robert Fisk. Belfast. While political parties in Northern Ireland have been preparing for the elections to the Ulster Convention, the Social Democratic and Labour Party is to consider whether there should be less emphasis on the Irish dimension, the policy which it has supported, to the anger of "loyalists", for more than two years.

Eire may try people for murders in England

From George Clark. Political Correspondent. Dublin. The Government of the Irish Republic would be prepared to extend to the whole of the United Kingdom the scope of its anti-terrorist Bill, which now provides for the trial in the republic of offences, including murder, committed in Northern Ireland, ministers made clear in Dublin yesterday.

The jurisdiction Bill covers murder, manslaughter, arson, hijacking of aircraft, ships and cars, causing grievous bodily harm, causing explosions, the possession and making of explosives, robbery and burglary, and offences connected with firearms.

represented. If he decides to be present he would be taken in custody to Northern Ireland and while in custody there he would, under the law to be enacted at Westminster, be guaranteed absolute immunity in respect of any other matter arising before his arrival.

British law officers, are strident in Dublin. The Government is genuinely concerned to act with the British Government to combat terrorism and bring offenders to justice.

Earlier it had been stated that consideration of the Bill by the Dail would be delayed, probably until after Christmas. The Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill was due to come before the Dail on Wednesday, but the debate has been postponed so that MPs can discuss as a matter of urgency the increase in the price of petrol.

Following directly from the agreement reached at the Sunningdale conference, the new legislation was specifically proposed to deal with the situation in Ireland.

Section 12 makes provision for courts in Northern Ireland to obtain evidence in the republic for use at trials for similar offences committed in the South. One example would be if the bombs were set off in the Republic by Protestant extremists from the North who escaped back into Ulster.

They point out that although army casualties have been reduced a fact which they come, there is still apparent effective action to deal with increasing number of sects assassinations. Ministers point out that in the past two 319 people have been assassinated, 210 of them Catholics, most of them in the past months.

After the Birmingham bombing it was announced that provision would be made for the trial of fugitives who might be accused of causing explosions in Great Britain by an amendment to the Explosive Substances Act 1883. But this would not have covered the crime of murder in the same way as in the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill, which, as drafted, is restricted to offences in both parts of Ireland.

Section 11 of the Bill makes provision for evidence to be taken in Ulster for use in trials before the special criminal court in the republic for extra-territorial offences. In Ulster the evidence would be taken by a judge of the Northern Ireland High Court in the presence of the members of the special criminal court from the republic.

There could be delays if the Bill has to be referred to the Supreme Court for a decision on this point. Ministers of the Irish Government said yesterday they believed the Bill is in order, since a legal commission, including two senior judges of the Supreme Court, has said the measure does not infringe the constitution.

Equally, the Irish Government is not optimistic about the ability of the new courts providing an opportunity power-sharing. It is openly in Dublin that the British Government ought to state firmly in advance of an election that this is what is expected. One possible "reprisal" could be a threat by the Government to withdraw security forces if the new venture refused to accommodate the minority. This would be regarded by the Irish Government as a disaster, yet Dublin is still showing growing pre on the Labour Government a declaration that there was a phased withdrawal of troops power-sharing is not achieved.

"Before we go any further..." Barrington Laurance. Advertisement for Barrington Laurance featuring a large image of a man's face and a testimonial about expert advice.

What that means is that a number of rank and file SDLP members believe their aspirations for a united Ireland must be further submerged in view of the distrust and dislike which that has engendered among many Unionists. The Irish dimension was a phrase used at the Sunningdale conference when it was agreed to set up an inter-governmental council between the two parts of Ireland to discuss policing, trade and other matters.

'Bully boy' painted by Belfast child banned

By a Staff Reporter. A stark painting of a British soldier drawing a gun on a Belfast crowd, bearing the caption, "Resist the British bully boys", has been removed from an exhibition of children's paintings in the hall of St Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London, after complaints to the vicar.



The Painting which was removed after complaints.

Mr Prentice attacks disrespect for law

Respect for the law dropped and the bomb Birmingham and elsewhere yesterday, Mr Prentice, Sec of State for Education Science, told a Fabian society in Sunderland on Saturday. Mr Prentice said: "We are all to blame for this. Certainly those of us in life have a special duty to clear support to the rule of law. The Labour Party must see a clear example week. The debates on Cross and the Shrew pickets were deplorable. In contrast, Mr Prentice working-class people, especially the poorest and weakest members of society were particularly vulnerable. "When I meet old age pensioners in my constituency are afraid to open their mouths in case they are mugged for the contents of their handbags, I get increasingly angry with the intellectuals who defend breaking on the basis of dated class war theories."

Fund inquiry plea rejected

The Prime Minister has rejected a request for an investigation by the Charity Commissioners into discrepancies in the accounts of the Bangladesh Fund, of which Mr John Stonehouse, the missing MP, was a director. The request was rejected on the ground that the fund was never a charity.

Power-sharing not dead letter, Fabian says

By Our Political Staff. The collapse of the first power-sharing Executive in Northern Ireland last May not only required the British Labour Government to think again about Ulster, but has also given it the opportunity to develop its own specific approach, Mr David Bleakley, a former Northern Ireland Minister of Community Relations and a Labour member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, argues in a Fabian pamphlet, Crisis in Ireland, published yesterday. The immediate problem is the pacification of Ulster, not the development of any "Irish dimension". He believes that the principle of power-sharing has not been destroyed with the ill-starred Executive. "There is", he says, "widespread support for the belief that some form of partnership must develop, since no political system can survive in the province unless it has general acceptance throughout the community."

Climber killed and 10 rescued in Snowdonia

Weekend climbing-club expeditions to the Ogwen Valley of Snowdonia resulted in one man being killed and 10 saved in a series of rescue operations which did not end until 5.15 am yesterday. The climber who was killed was Mr Leonard Staples, aged 45, of Hargrave, near Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, who plunged 70ft on the Idwal Slabs. A boy of 14 who was with him and was anchored to the cliff was pulled to safety. More than 20 members of the Ogwen Valley mountain rescue organization were called out later in darkness to lead to safety two men from Wellingborough and three men from King's College, London, climbing club who were on the east face of Tryfan. All were unhurt.

Maternity unit Christmas closure 'could kill baby'

A gynaecologist said yesterday that if certain hospitals go ahead with plans to close their maternity units for Christmas and ask mothers to have their babies induced before the holiday, a baby's death could result. Dr William Liston, of Aberdeen University, said the plan was crazy, very selfish and very wrong. He said: "Induced babies can be born quite a bit prematurely and sometimes they die. It is rare, but it does happen." One of the major problems was that the mother and doctor could easily get the arrival date wrong. Induction was not quite as safe as natural childbirth for mothers or babies. Dr John Kelly, a consultant obstetrician and senior lecturer at Birmingham University, said that if an induced woman overstimulated her child suffer brain damage. "Contractions are too strong child will lack oxygen period and this can cause a stroke to the brain. "There must be some caution to justify inducing the Christmas holiday is complication. If hospitals have enough staff, they send their patients elsewhere find the staff." Mr Raymond Colman, of the National Childbirth Trust, said: "The crux of the matter is that hospitals are intent on the personal freedom family." The hospitals concerned are going against the best practice of medicine in not putting patients first. "We are them to question their a

Inquiry says drink is a problem on trawlers

Charges of drunkenness against a trawler master were found not proven on Friday at a Department of Trade inquiry in Aberdeen. But Sheriff Principal George Gimson said: "The court is satisfied from the evidence in this case that there is a serious problem in regard to drinking on board trawlers." The mate, William Riley, of Commerce Street, Aberdeen, had his skipper's certificate suspended for six months after the inquiry found him guilty of gross misconduct. The charges against him related to incidents on September 3 and 28 last year on two trawlers, the Arctic Crusader and the Strathisla.

Doctor cleared of adultery

A family doctor was cleared on Friday of committing adultery with one of his patients, a clergyman's wife, aged 54 (as reported in later editions of The Times on Saturday). After a five-day hearing, most of it in secret, Dr Lawrence John Page, of High Road, Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, was found guilty of having an improper association with the woman, who was referred to throughout as Mrs X. Sir John Richardson, president of the General Medical Council Disciplinary Committee, told Dr Page: "The committee have not found proved against you any sexual misconduct." Earlier in the hearing Sir John said the proceedings were being held in camera to protect Mrs X's children. Sir John told Dr Page yesterday that the committee "considers it is sufficient to admonish you". "The committee is seriously disturbed by the evidence which has been adduced in this case. They are in no doubt you have many times abused your professional position in the course of the social relationship which grew up between yourself and the complainant's family. "You allowed it to develop into a persistent and meddling interference in their domestic life. The committee regards such an intrusion into family matters as unseemly and unjustifiable to the extent which they cannot condone."

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section including maps of the British Isles, a table of sun/moon rises, and area forecasts for various regions like London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Barrington Laurance logo and name.

HOME NEWS

Best broadcasts in the House cut back to 3-4 weeks

Our Political Editor... whether, on the analogy of Hansard, the House should keep control over its broadcast of proceedings through the Speaker.



The Rev William Kirkpatrick celebrating Communion outside the disused St Mary's Church, Lambeth. His young communicants yesterday completed a pilgrimage to London from Canterbury to help Britain's homeless.

JPs back identity parade with no suspect

By a Staff Reporter... In certain circumstances there is considerable merit in "dummy" police identification parades, at which no suspect is present, the Magistrates Association says in written evidence to the Devlin committee on identification procedures.

Drive against Marxist teachers

By Tim Devlin Educational Correspondent... A national campaign has been launched against Marxist and progressive teachers who are said to be contributing to the breakdown of discipline in schools.

Union activists gather in London

By Our Labour Editor... A group of union activists in the industries of many countries including communist Eastern Europe, the Spanish countries, Western Europe and Japan, begin a day conference on work-conditions in London today.

Right-wing win seen as threat to union reform

By Our Labour Editor... Mr Frank Booth, an organizer in the chemical and electricity industries, has been appointed Yorkshire regional secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Moderates to urge caution in miners' pay claim

By Our Labour Editor... Miners' leaders are to meet tomorrow to discuss the shape of their next pay claim after the disastrous failure of the National Coal Board's attempts to win acceptance of a pit productivity scheme.

Action threat by white-collar transport staff

By Our Labour Editor... White-collar workers employed by British Road Services will discuss tomorrow calls for industrial action because of "widespread dissatisfaction" over a pay offer which falls short of the £40 for 40 hours recently awarded to lorry drivers in Scotland.

How wives can help directors to live longer

By Penny Symon... Advice for wives of directors on how they can help their husbands to live longer is given in the Director, the journal of the Institute of Directors, by Dr H. Eric Wright, its medical adviser.

THE REIGNING ERROR

The Crisis of World Inflation

William Rees-Mogg

The most exciting book I have read in long time and I would guess it would turn out to be one of the most influential books of the 1970's.

Tony Boeckh, Editor of The Bank Credit Analyst, Canada

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YOUR CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE

International calls Dial direct if you can - book early if you can't.

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For those who do not have ISD facility, or who wish to call countries which cannot accept direct dialling, bookings for international calls at Christmas and New Year are now being accepted.

But please note that bookings will be accepted for Christmas Day only if you cannot dial the call yourself. This will ensure maximum operator service being available for callers without full automatic service.

WHEN TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Bookings may be placed daily from Monday, December 2 between 8.30 am and 10.30 pm, ending December 23 at 10.30 pm.

Calls for connection by the operator may be booked for the period from 6 pm Christmas Eve to midnight Boxing Day, and from 6 pm New Year's Eve to midnight New Year's Day.

HOW TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Subscribers in London with 01 telephone numbers dial 150 for bookings to countries in Europe and North West Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia); and dial 159 for bookings to all other countries.

Other subscribers should dial the appropriate code shown in their Dialling Instruction Booklet for an international call, and ask for Christmas International Bookings - quoting the country concerned.

BENEFIT FROM CHEAP DIRECT DIALLING

International calls dialled direct are charged at more economical rates than calls placed via the operator.

Moreover, this year, the Cheap Rate will apply to most international dialled calls throughout Christmas Day and Boxing Day (Christmas Day and New Year's Day in Scotland only) whereas Standard Rate will apply to all operator placed calls during the period.

Direct dialled international calls will be cheaper this Christmas than any previous Christmas.

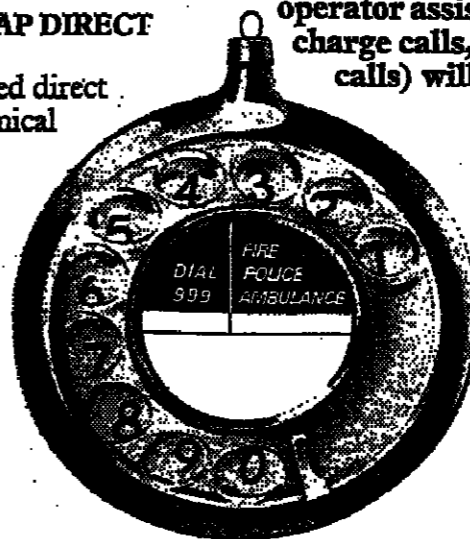
SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES

To enable our operators to concentrate on handling those calls where their assistance is essential, we regret we have to suspend certain facilities for international calls on Christmas Day only:

- 1 No assistance will be available to connect calls which can be dialled direct. 2 All special services requiring operator assistance (such as transferred charge calls, personal calls, credit card calls) will be withdrawn.

Keep this near you as a reminder

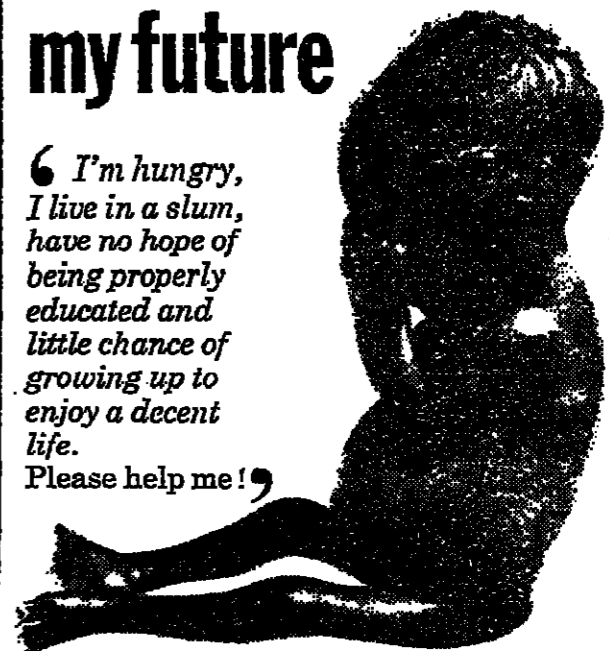
Post Office Telecommunications



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I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!



The world's population is growing faster than our ability to provide our teeming millions with food, housing, education, jobs and medical care.

At Population CountDown we're trying to help by raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

Please help this little boy smile the smile of a child that has just eaten a decent meal.

Please send what you can.

Population CountDown donation form with fields for name, address, and amount.

HOME NEWS

Arts get a boost as inquiry is launched and conference calls for Government cash

By Kenneth Gosling Arts Reporter

A number of new initiatives which could have the most significant effect on the arts in Britain for many years took place at the weekend.

The moves include the establishment of the first general inquiry into the arts for more than 10 years, financed by the Gulbenkian Foundation and presided over by Lord Redcliffe-Maud; and an invitation by Mr Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, to the CBI and TUC to discuss industrial sponsorship.

The invitation came at a top-level conference organized by Sussex University and The Times Trust, the third in a series of Astor press workshops, held to debate the future of arts sponsorship in Britain and the roles of the media, industry and commerce, and government.

Its participants, including leading arts administrators, academics, and local authority and government representatives, achieved much unanimity about priorities, and there was a sense of urgency in some of their concluding statements.

They provided solid support for a call to the Government for more arts backing; and to the Arts Council to advise industry on arts sponsorship.

The Gulbenkian inquiry is expected to report early in 1976 with conclusions about the best

use of money and manpower, the future structure of arts support, and the function of regional arts associations and local authorities. It was set up after a joint approach by the Arts Council and the standing conference of regional arts associations.

Mr Anthony Wright, who will assist Lord Redcliffe-Maud, said they would tour the country seeking the views of all arts organizations. "We want to know what the problems are."

An initial sum of £10,000 has been set aside for the inquiry, which has invited written views to 99 Portland Place, London, W1N 4ET.

At the conference the main concern was over the best way of enabling the arts to be maintained and to flourish.

Mr Jenkins, in the keynote speech, expressed views which many later speakers voiced: that any arts policy which lacks the support of the people is vulnerable, that there must be access to a wider public through television and by visits to local theatres by great national companies.

He said he was not free to distribute his £30m grant as he wished. Established commitments restricted his freedom to manoeuvre.

Sir Hugh Willart, secretary-general of the Arts Council, said that over 25 years or more the Council had acquired obligations to 700 or 800 trading enterprises

and gave grants to between 2,000 and 3,000. But such grants did not guarantee commercial success.

He said the Arts Council's job was to respond, and was there with staff and specialist panels when anyone came to them with a constructive idea.

"I do not believe we do very often fail to detect something which is good and ought to be supported; it is a big thing to say, but I honestly believe it."

Sir Jack Lyons, the businessman, who introduced Sir Hugh, said however severe the problems, people would prefer to see large amounts spent on the arts. Otherwise there would be the remnants of the bingo halls, the betting shops would continue to prosper and our children and grandchildren would live in a cultural wasteland.

Mr Claud Wright, deputy secretary in the Department of Education and Science, said tax concessions to help the arts were the same in total as increased subsidy.

The discussion included a plea for more aid for literature and a comment from Sir Claus Moser, chairman of Covent Garden, that if another £10m were to come from all donors next year all the strains would go out of the situation.

Local government sponsorship produced a discussion on Manchester's successes by Mr Bernard Langton, chairman of Greater Manchester recreation

and arts committee. He said everyone, particularly the media, had failed to create a climate in which people like himself could operate.

He said doubling expenditure on the arts would mean £20m a year, a household a year, or half a bottle of whisky, two packs of cigarettes and six pines of beer; and suggested a 1p rate for industry, which in Manchester would produce £4m.

The final session, on the media, brought opposing suggestions that newspapers gave either too little or too much space to arts subjects, but agreed that the BBC and independent television should put more of the products of sponsored organizations on their screens.

Firms in an insurance company official said would find it better, more effective and more satisfying to support the arts than putting up with the kind of publicity they now got from sport.

It was not, however, a greatly encouraging occasion for Mr Jenkins whose initiative with the CBI and the TUC can succeed only if he can claim their absolute enthusiasm.

No union was represented there and only a handful of commercial concerns. Without the vital ingredient of their concern and participation, it may be sadly, back to the bingo halls.

Leading article, page 13



Mr John Boyd, a Labour Party and TUC veteran and contender for the general Secretaryship of the engineering union, in his Sunday role as Salvation Army tuba player at Catford, South London.

Hardship claim over Pakistan entry system

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

The system for issuing entry certificates in Pakistan to dependants wishing to join men settled in Britain causes much hardship, the Rummy-made Trust says in a report published yesterday. Yet, when the Government introduced the system it claimed it would be more humane, the report adds.

It cites the cases of two Pakistanis in Scotland who sought a divorce to marry someone in Britain because they felt their wives in Pakistan would never get an entry certificate.

The report says that other people had not applied for entry certificates "because they feel that the process presents an insurmountable burden, while others are deterred from marrying at all."

The report by Mohammed Akram and Sarah Leigh, recommends sweeping changes in the system. The authors say: "At present it may take as long as four to six years for a Pakistani wife to go through the process of applying for and obtaining an entry certificate."

"In many cases the return journey to the entry clearance office may take as long as 24 hours, or even longer if she comes from the south of the Punjab. If, as is usually the case, she has to go several times, she may easily have to travel farther in miles to get the entry clearance than the whole journey to the United Kingdom."

"No doubt if clearances were not compulsory most people would still prefer to use them, but where the case is simple and the documentation clear, it is surely right that a wife should be able to travel without a clearance. Clearances are not compulsory for stu-

dents, where the documentation problems are similar. The report quotes letters and searching questions of newly married wives.

"How long did you stay your husband the first time?" The report comments: "While there appears to be little evidence that entry certificate officers intend to ask such questions, some interpreters take it as an opportunity to ask questions in the most embarrassing manner possible."

The report argues that stringent requirements of British immigration authorities put more onus on the applicants to prove their identity than the law in fact requires; so much so that the legal rights of the applicants are neglected. The report also says that the system has been seen as the principal aim, the report maintains: "The result is that those who have a legal right to enter Britain have had the utmost difficulty in exercising their right."

The report describes the network of scribes and interpreters who have grown up, offering vices to those who in that they can cut out the paying intermediaries.

The strict requirements of the British entry certificate officers have long delays, and tempt the naive ignorant to cut corners, the report says. Hence need on the British side even stronger safeguards. "Where do you keep your beds? A study of the entry clearance procedure in Pakistan Mohammed Akram with a wife should be able to travel without a clearance. Clearances are not compulsory for stu-

dents, where the documentation problems are similar. The report quotes letters and searching questions of newly married wives.

"How long did you stay your husband the first time?" The report comments: "While there appears to be little evidence that entry certificate officers intend to ask such questions, some interpreters take it as an opportunity to ask questions in the most embarrassing manner possible."

Anti-rape squad increased after new attack

From Our Correspondent Cambridge

Detectives at Cambridge had their leave cancelled yesterday to help the city's 20-man anti-rape squad after a girl, the fourth in eight weeks, had been attacked.

The girl, who is in her 20s, was dragged from her bed-sitting room in the Newnham area between 3 am and 4 am yesterday. She was forced into the garden, where she was raped.

The special squad was set up after the first attack in October. The police said yesterday they had no clear description of the man they are seeking.

Detective Superintendent Bernard Hoston said yesterday: "These have all been terrifying attacks and all young women in Cambridge should take extreme precautions to protect themselves. They should lock their doors and windows at night and call us if they are in any doubt about anything."

A monument to the struggles of early unions

It is doubtful whether Barnsley can be considered the cradle of the coal mining industry, but it may certainly lay claim to powerful links with the emergence of trade unionism as a force to be reckoned with in the industry.

The trials and tribulations of labour in the middle of the last century were referred to recently by Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire president of the National Union of Mineworkers, when delegates gathered to celebrate the centenary of the opening of that lump of Victoriana in Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, the purpose-built headquarters of the Yorkshire NUM.

Mr Scargill chose to highlight the courage and conviction of the union leaders of the day who came under fairly heavy fire from a number of critics for spending £8,000 of union money on the building.

Critics are constant, for I well recall a similar uproar when the Yorkshire leaders decided to spend £6 a head on a luncheon in 1958 to mark the centenary of the formation of the union.

Regional report

Ronald Kershaw Barnsley

The short-lived memory of the 1958 expenditure was confined to the digestive tract as I recall, but the 1874 spending remains in the mass of Italian-Gothic masonry which has clearly appreciated in value and added to the assets of the Yorkshire area NUM, which incidentally is richer than the national body to which it belongs.

As a matter of record, it is interesting to note that the criticism of the money spent on the headquarters was referred to in a speech by Mr John Nornmanskell, the first general secretary of the Yorkshire miners, later national vice-president of the union. At the opening he said: "It is not long since we had some hundreds of persons prowling round this building

and threatening to pull it down. But I am glad to say no one touched a stone."

The Barnsley Times and South Yorkshire Gazette of Saturday, November 7, 1874, regarded the opening of the new building as "an occurrence which has long been looked forward to with hopes and fears and it is one which for years, nay generations to come will be looked back upon as the commencement of a new era in the history of labour."

The building has from time to time been referred to as "Camelot", not so much for the fact that the odd pinnacle protrudes to hide the chimney reference to the headquarters of King Arthur, a tag that Mr Scargill has accepted with some secret humour.

During the celebration of the centenary a number of books and records were available for perusal. One such volume recorded the transactions and results of the conference in 1863 of the National Association of Coal Lime and Ironstone Miners of Great Britain.

Opposing views on abortion in Tory pamphlet

By a Staff Reporter

The argument that abortion is less costly to the public than full-term pregnancy or confinement is set out in a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet published today.

Starting the case in favour of abortion, a sociologist, Mrs Christine Beazley, points out that between 1968 and 1973 the numbers have risen from 35,000 to 169,000, but are now levelling off. She disputes claims that liberal abortion encourages promiscuity.

The arguments against abortion are set out by the Conservative MP Mrs Jill Knight, who claims that since the Act was passed the number of back street abortions has increased. She also maintains that, contrary to assurances, numbers have risen and that medical experiments are proceeding on live foetuses.

Mrs Knight emphasizes "the need for all human beings to accept the first right of all—the right to life."

Farm workers' pay offer 'totally inadequate'

By Alan Hamilton

An increase of £1.60 a week on basic agricultural wages, likely to be approved at a meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board on Thursday, is totally inadequate and will result in a cut in the real standard of living of farm workers, according to the Low Pay Unit.

The unit is an independent watchdog organization run by Mr Frank Field, who is also director of the Child Poverty Action Group. Mr Field has written to the wages board, and to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, urging an improved pay offer to the country's 300,000 farm workers.

The wages board proposal, which by the conventions of the agricultural industry's peculiar negotiating machinery would not normally be open to further negotiation, is an 11.2 per cent increase in basic rates, raising the farm workers' minimum rate to £27.80 from January 20.

The Low Pay Unit's direct approach to the wages board is thought to be the first time that an outside body has attempted to intervene directly in the establishment of an agricultural minimum wage. In his submission Mr Field urges the board to set a more generous basic rate.

Research by the unit concludes that, whereas the average wage for all male workers last April was £47.7 a week, including £5 overtime, that for agricultural workers was only £32 a week, including £7.5 overtime. The average hour a week worked in all industries was 43.7, while on farms it was 48.9.

The unit concludes that general farm workers worked on average 5.2 hours a week longer than all male employees, for a wage which was £14.7 less than the average.

If the proposed new minimum rates go through they would mean 200,000 agricultural workers and their families, who constitute one of the largest low-paid groups in the country, will suffer major cuts in their living standards during the coming year", the submission states.

Mr Reginald Bottini, general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, addressing Devon farm workers on Saturday, said that the wages board proposals were a "flagrant insult and the union would insist on a substantial improvement being made at Thursday's meeting."

"The board in consequence will face a big challenge on that day; it must itself be big enough to respond positively. Failure to do so could not only fatally damage the board's reputation as a credible negotiating body; it could also do incalculable harm to the agricultural industry."

He added that in the year ended last June more than 15,000 workers had left the land.

The union is seeking a minimum weekly rate of £35 for all farm workers, with the adult rate payable at the age of 18.

In its letter to Mr Foot, the unit urges him to use his powers to advise wages councils and wages boards on the level of statutory minimum wages that they should impose.

NHS administrative staff's action will affect nurses

By John Roper Medical Reporter

Nurses are the first workers in the National Health Service likely to feel the effect of the decision by administrative staff to work an hour less a week and to ban overtime in support of their claim for a shorter working week.

The recent £17m pay award to nurses, backdated to May 23, faced finance departments with a complex operation, at a time when they had dealt with some sixty pay awards during the year in addition to their normal work.

As a result of the Halsbury recommendations on nurses' pay, the number of scales has been condensed from about 300 to about 60, an operation which will assist pay staff in the long run but is causing great difficulty at present.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees, one of the unions supporting the industrial action, who is being taken to court to enforce its ban because of lack of intent to get a union in two years of discussions, hopes that its 90,000 members will support the action.

The union with the biggest membership concerned, the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which has instructed 70,000 members to go slow from today, hopes a short campaign will prevent any ill effects on patients. The industrial action also extends to administrative staff, from senior officers to typists and clerks, who may be concerned, for example, with medical records.

"But at least 3,000 senior administrative staff in the service have been left to decide on their own action. The Institute of Health Service Administrators says that it fully shares the frustrations of the staff side in trying to negotiate since March 1972, a modest improvement in wages which would bring them in line with the Civil Service and local government service."

"It was sympathetic to the aims of the present action but the issue was not in its view one to encourage an industry action of industrial action to the members. Participation would be left to each individual to decide."

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From Dec. 2nd The West End Carpet Co. are staging a unique exhibition of the finest Persian rugs, together with an important selection of old and antique pieces. This collection will be one of the best ever to be shown in Europe.

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We wish to express our thanks to the following international Carpet Companies who assisted us in the preparation of this exhibition.

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If you want better drivers you need better cars.

Today, 80 million passenger cars drive on Europe's roads. 80 million European drivers are constant targets for road safety campaigns telling them to drive cautiously, be reasonable, stay in control.

All well and good. But it's hardly fair to expect everything from the driver. He's only partly responsible for safety on the roads. There are the car and the road itself to consider too.

At Mercedes-Benz we can't change people. We can't do anything about the roads. But we can and do design cars to be as safe as possible.

As a driver you want to show consideration on the road. We build the cars to back that up.

A driver is far more complex than his car.

Because he's only human, a driver can make mistakes. Through trying to understand the problems of the driver we've learned how to design cars that help to compensate for driver error. "Forgiving" cars, they have been called.

Our first principle: A carefully designed car makes it easier to drive carefully.

It's easy to ask drivers to take more care on the roads. But it's unfair if at the same time you're asking them to drive in cars that aren't as safe as they could be. That's why, for instance, there is at least 87 percent visibility from the driving seat of a Mercedes-Benz.

Our second principle: Cut down noise and you cut down tension.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more tolerant. But it's unfair when they're faced with thoughtless car design. Damping, to cut down noise and vibration from the engine and road, is as much part of car design as the shape of the body. And it's just as important. Because a smooth ride in peace and quiet helps keep you relaxed.

Our third principle: It takes a safer car to make a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more safety-conscious. But it's unfair if they have to rely on brakes that are no match for the engine.

The brakes on a Mercedes more than equal the engine's power. The chassis can cope with speeds far higher than the car's maximum. In a Mercedes, 'active' and 'passive' safety aren't different things - they work together. More than 100 items of design and equipment make up the one integrated safety system.

Our fourth principle: A comfortable driver is a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be calm and patient. But it's unfair if their cars are cramped, uncomfortable and awkward to handle.

Everything about a Mercedes is designed to make driving as easy as possible. There's plenty of space and comfort, and all con-

trols and instruments are logically positioned to be easy to use and read.

Driving a car that's short on space isn't just tiring - being cooped up can be emotionally unsettling too.

And a driver who's tired, tense and under strain, far from showing consideration, is likely to react angrily.

Our fifth principle: A better car is the best value.

It's easy to ask drivers to be happy with today's cars. But it's unfair if the cars you are offering them have been developed too fast and built too cheaply.

At first they may seem exciting. But the glamour soon wears thin when the faults start to crop up and the bills come in.

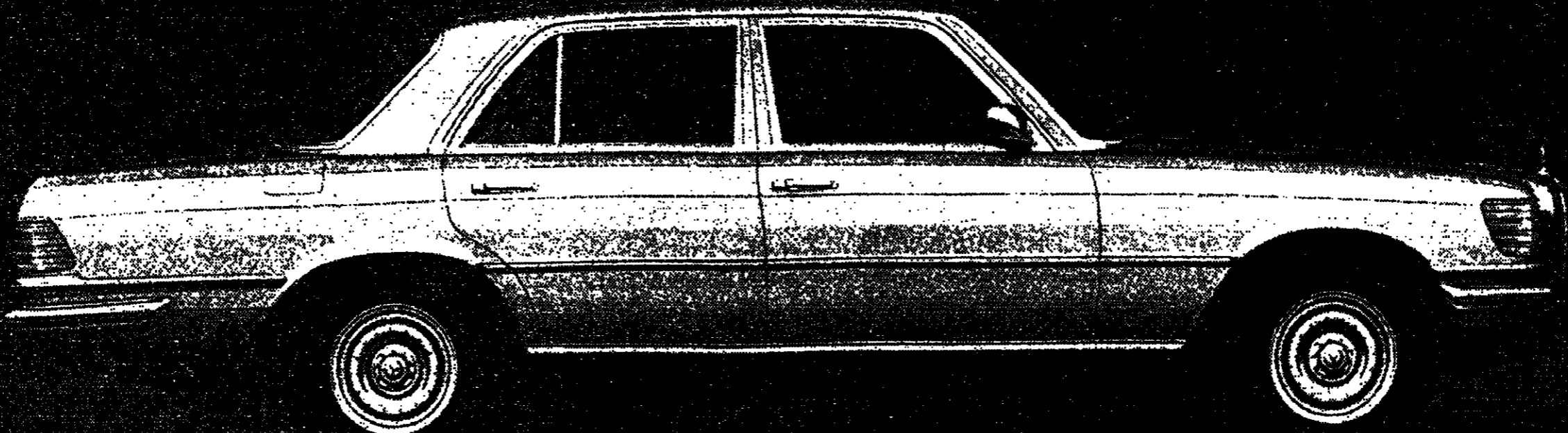
The price of a Mercedes is a fair reflection of its technical excellence and reliability.

Fuel consumption is in reasonable proportion to performance.

Running costs are in line with its efficiency. It's hardly surprising Mercedes are popular with drivers the world over. Drivers are happy with a Mercedes because it's a better car all round. Which is why when they change a Mercedes it's another Mercedes they change to.



Mercedes-Benz



OVERSEAS

Chile junta's last-minute boycott of Peru celebrations shows Cuba question as divisive as ever

Our Correspondent in Santiago, Dec 8. The Cuban question, it seems, still as divisive as ever in America, judging from the last-minute decision by General Pinochet, the Chilean military leader, not to join in Peru's independence celebrations...

American country's stand on Cuba has for long been a barometer of how far it is prepared to go vis-a-vis the United States, rather than a sign of direct political affinity with the Castro regime.

General Hugo Bonzer, Bolivian head of state. The absence of the other leaders from Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia and now Chile, bodes ill for Peru.

PLO to try hijackers of VC10 'for murder'

Beirut, Dec 8.—Four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC10 airliner to Tunis last month are now in the custody of the Palestine Liberation Organization, probably in Cairo, and will go on trial as promised by the PLO.

My favourite heroine in twentieth-century literature is Flora Poste (formerly of Cold Comfort Farm, Howling, Sussex) and she voiced the feeling we all get when much loved books are discussed by strangers.

When heroines were heroines and not just decorations

dominated society. Jane is also arranged for avoiding the sexual element, either out of modesty or from distaste. My own contention is that sex is perfectly plainly indicated in the Austen novels if, as the dreadful Mr Murg would say, "you care to dig for it."



The Brontë sisters, by their brother Branwell.

such a character to live moderately happily ever after, as many did in real life. What splendid characters they were, these nineteenth century fictional ladies—Mrs Gaskell's Cynthia Kirkpatrick, Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre, Jane Austen's Elizabeth Bennet, George Eliot's Dorothea Brooke and Gwendolen Harleth, Ibsen's Nora and Hedda, we can meet to discuss them with Patricia Beer and Elizabeth Hardwick as though they were our friends.

Queensland blow to Mr Whitlam

Our Correspondent in Brisbane, Dec 8. A devastating defeat for the Labor Party yesterday in the Queensland state election has led to a federal election next week.

The second course was largely forced on him by the tactics of the Queensland Premier in attacking the Whitlam Government so strongly on federal issues.

It is no wonder therefore that the Queenslanders, coming after Labor's poor performance in the Australian capital territory and the Northern Territory legislative assembly elections during the past two months, should now reawaken Opposition threats of forcing another national election by the Senate again refusing the Government supply in May or June next year.

Three dead in Argentine political violence

Buenos Aires, Dec 8.—Men firing from a speeding car shot dead a right-wing Peronist municipal councillor and a companion near Buenos Aires at the weekend, a few hours after a left-winger had been dragged out of his house and shot dead.

No doubt any longer that there are a large number of children in schools who do not read and cannot write; perhaps as many as one in 10 leave school with some sort of trouble with literacy.

Additions to report blamed for collapse

Tehran, Dec 8.—Mr Hushang Behbahani, the head of Iran's civil aviation board, today defended recent additions to the main terminal and claimed that years of personification flights "caused today's roof collapse which killed 16 and injured 11."

Arrests in bed in campus raids by police

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 8.—More than 500 part-time police today occupied the two main universities here to quell student unrest over rising prices. They arrested at least 22 people.

Students bury U Thant in mausoleum of their own

Rangoon, Dec 8.—The body of U Thant, the former United Nations Secretary-General, was buried here today at a site chosen by students in defiance of relatives who wanted him buried elsewhere in the city.

Heavy fighting in S Vietnam for rice harvest

Saigon, Dec 8.—Government and communist forces sustained heavy casualties in two days of bitter fighting over possession of the rice harvest in the Mekong Delta military sources said today.

Military manual on sale to Chinese public

Beijing, Dec 8.—A publication in Peking of a manual on military tactics for the ordinary citizen is seen to reflect increased confidence that the Communist Party can exercise full control over the Chinese armed forces.

Boy of 15 jailed for 21 years in Nigeria

Lagos, Dec 8.—A Nigerian boy of 15 has been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment for his part in the armed robbery of a taxi. It was announced in Lagos today. Two men accused with him were jailed for 24 years.

Zaire President in Kenya

Nairobi, Dec 6.—President Mobutu of Zaire has arrived in Kenya for a 24-hour stay on his way to China.

When heroines were heroines and not just decorations

dominated society. Jane is also arranged for avoiding the sexual element, either out of modesty or from distaste. My own contention is that sex is perfectly plainly indicated in the Austen novels if, as the dreadful Mr Murg would say, "you care to dig for it."

To what extent is dyslexia at the root of reading problems?

There are now 20 parent-founded societies belonging to the British Dyslexia Association—who have been clamouring for special teaching since the early 1960s.

To what extent is dyslexia at the root of reading problems?

There are now 20 parent-founded societies belonging to the British Dyslexia Association—who have been clamouring for special teaching since the early 1960s.

existence, are also teaching children who cannot read with a wide variety of systems.

Diagnosis and teaching for the children—whatever their label—relatively new and ranges, in keeping with belief and interpretation, from private tutors, to the special departments of hospitals and universities.

While teaching methods vary in emphasis—at the Tavistock Clinic, for instance, the emphasis in the programme is psychoanalytical and it combines reading instruction with a form of psychotherapy—there is a surprising similarity in their results.

Phillipa Toomey

Caroline Moorehead The Dyslexia Institute 133 Gresham Road Staines TW18 2AJ Staines 95498 ILEA Diagnostic Unit Ebury Bridge London, SW1 01-828 8734 Bloomfield Learning Centre Guy's Hospital London Bridge St Thomas's Street, SE1 01-407 7600 Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre 14 Crondale Road London, SW6 01-736 0748

SPORT

Racing

Comedy of Errors to meet Lanzarote at Leopardstown

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent
After meeting Errors had beaten Lanzarote by a length to win the Cheltenham Trial Hurdle on Saturday...

nearly so strong. This suited Comedy of Errors, the faster of the two...

could look so different after Leopardstown. A novice who finished behind the Saturday 20 lengths...



David Mould and Garnishee are led into the winners' enclosure after their triumph at Cheltenham.

did any better, even allowing for the fact that they were carrying a stone more...

Cricket

Greig's 167 relieves gloom of Fletcher's net injury

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Perth, Dec 8
Except for a glorious innings of 167 not out by Greig and a good one by Knott...

to his heart, how fortunate he was to have had the chance to see Richards's wonderful innings...

After Knott had been c off Paulsen with a hundred for the asking, Old came and...

Divisions at Nottingham cause early start

By Jim Snow
The Nottingham meeting today sets up some sort of racing record which might be included in the Guinness Book next year...

Teesside Park programme

- 12.45 HARDWICK HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m 17yds)
1.30 THORABY HURDLE (Handicap: £170: 2m 17yds)
1.45 DURHAM COUNTY STEEPCHASE (Handicap: £374: 3m)
2.15 CRATHORNE HURDLE (Handicap: £374: 2m 17yds)

Teesside Park selections

- 12.45 Estrel. 1.15 Crimson Carpet. 1.45 SAN FELIU is specially recommended. 2.15 Fixby Gold. 2.45 Kintiva. 3.15 Bradsias

Nottingham programme

- 11.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)
12.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div III: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)
1.0 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

Nottingham selections

- 11.30 Val d'Auff. 12.30 Phosphorsky. 1.0 High Bouny. 1.30 Lord Clive. 2.0 Feyzot. 2.30 Spartan. 3.0 Easy Abbey. 3.30 Hay Bridge.

Fair King triumphs

Paris, Dec 8.—Fair King, owned by Miss Anne Mitchell, won the £25,450 Prix Fiefreilte hurdle race at Auteuil today.

Cross-country

ROCHEMONT: University Race over 7 1/2 miles: Individual: Equal 1. A. J. Evans...

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 7, Chicago Black Hawks 4.

Cheltenham results

12.45 1. Willy What (11-1); 2. Indian Red (20-1); 3. Highland Abbs (8-1) fav. 8 ran. Alpegrald did not run.

Catterick Bridge

12.45 1. Winter Lady (4-9); 2. Wood Boy (6-1); 3. Rail Hooked (12-1). 6 ran.

Port and Svehlik help to take Kent into final

By Sydney Friskin Sussex 1 Kent 2
By virtue of their victory over Sussex yesterday, Kent qualified to meet Hampshire in the South group final...

Attitudes compensate for return of an old bogey

By Rex Bellamy Hidayat Jaban, the most brutally exciting batsman in the game, damaged a ligament in his right foot while beating Easter on Friday evening...

Boxing

Poison knocks out Armstrong

Accrs. Dec 8.—Gianna's David Poison became the Commonwealth featherweight boxing champion when he knocked out reigning Scotlander, Evan Armstrong, in the tenth round here last night.

Hockey

Gracey is mar of the match for Tonbridge

By Richard Gracey and I Smith won the Noel Bruce Trophy for Tonbridge for the sixth successive year at Queen's Club...

Rowing

Oxford trial provides stern contest

By Jim Railton The Oxford University eights provided a stern contest for a full 10 minutes on a p Tideway on Saturday...

Athletics

Shorter wins marathon

Fukuoka, Japan, Dec 8.—Frank Shorter of the United States, the Olympic champion, today won the ninth Fukuoka international marathon here for the fourth year running.

Boxing

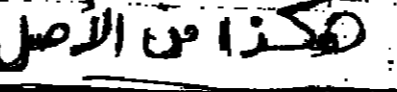
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Final trial will settle any doubts

Peter West, by Correspondent

South East and Metropolitan XV had the satisfaction of winning their first trial since last year's season. It was a match which was to be decided in the second half, but it was not until the third quarter that the two sides were to be separated.

The Metropolitan front row came off effectively enough in their first trial against South West forwards still won ball from all sources in the second half to force their opponents to launch-pad for their backs.

On a mild, dry afternoon, the distribution was slow and inaccurate. Bayliss set the pace, Beebe was too apt to cut back inside. Horton, a player standing close to his half, copied his own error. He did not always accurate service but lively Vesper, but made crucial mistakes at close quarters.

Westham, starting like a racker, and sometimes as effectively, cannot be the man for his centres to

follow. His performance lacked "cool". This is never a charge that can be levelled against his immediate opponent, Bennett. But in the first half even Bennett had the utmost difficulty in putting his line and tactical kicks where he intended them.

Realising that he is Morley was looking for the ball himself and with his acceleration, change of pace and eye for the counter-attack on view he assuredly stanced his case. He got a nice try with a feed from Watkins on the short side of a scrum and a chip ahead that bounced off the post for Jordan, the opposing full back.

Of the Metropolitan three-quartered, Janion, in the first half, looked a little off his stride. Grant tackled Heryell and McKay. They had the sniff of a chance. Things were different on the other wing, pace, and opportunistic, delivered his capacity for twisting and unexpected end product. He might well find himself in the final trial.

Wyatt began the second half by going into his own kick ahead from an accounting yard and when his powerful burst was cut off by Morley, by flinging a hopeful pass into the hands of his support, five minutes into injury time, during which Bennett already had

stretched the lead to 13-9 with his third penalty goal, the stand-off fastened on to an error by Horton in the Metropolitan XV. Bennett thrust up the left hand touchline, kicked ahead and Weston sent Wyatt off on a curving run that finished behind the posts.

There was not a lot between two good full backs. But in his pace the sharper, marred on affective intrusion into the line with a poor pass and was rarely quiet on target when aiming a goal. There is no more stylish than the bonus in the immaculate Jordan, whose line kicking won alpha rating.

The front row battle resolved itself in the second half into a 2-2 all draw. Due credit, then, to Smart, Keith-Roach and Adams. The fact that Bennett was anonymous in the loose, however, was not held against him, but if the selectors have any doubts about distinguished names in the front row, there is a list of names to choose from. Fidler had a poor first half but, in the line-out, a profitable second period. Scott, whose line remains a force, and the flankers, Watkins and Hendy, both enjoyed an outstanding game. Pound for pound, there is no player in the better than Watkins with his fire and creative qualities. Hendy, who was a fine back, has matured considerably.

For the Metropolitan, Marth as ever did staunch work in maul and

front of line-out, and the young Mantell had a promising first half. This was a time when the loose forwards had most of their chances, and they were well supported by the consistent Buckman, looked in roaring good fettle.

We shall know a week today how many of Saturday's performers survive for the final trial. The names of Kalliston and Warfield must be added to the list and probably that of Wordsworth, too. Provided things do not go wrong for him, the University match tomorrow.

Bennett converted the second of Wyatt's tries. Butler kicked a penalty for the South-West and converted Morley's try. The score at half time was 3-3.

SCOTTISH AND SOUTHWEST HOCKEY

SCOTTISH: (1) Glasgow: (2) Dundee: (3) Perth: (4) Aberdeen: (5) Dundee: (6) Perth: (7) Aberdeen: (8) Dundee: (9) Perth: (10) Aberdeen: (11) Dundee: (12) Perth: (13) Aberdeen: (14) Dundee: (15) Perth: (16) Aberdeen: (17) Dundee: (18) Perth: (19) Aberdeen: (20) Dundee: (21) Perth: (22) Aberdeen: (23) Dundee: (24) Perth: (25) Aberdeen: (26) Dundee: (27) Perth: (28) Aberdeen: (29) Dundee: (30) Perth: (31) Aberdeen: (32) Dundee: (33) Perth: (34) Aberdeen: (35) Dundee: (36) Perth: (37) Aberdeen: (38) Dundee: (39) Perth: (40) Aberdeen: (41) Dundee: (42) Perth: (43) Aberdeen: (44) Dundee: (45) Perth: (46) Aberdeen: (47) Dundee: (48) Perth: (49) Aberdeen: (50) Dundee: (51) Perth: (52) Aberdeen: (53) Dundee: (54) Perth: (55) Aberdeen: (56) Dundee: (57) Perth: (58) Aberdeen: (59) Dundee: (60) Perth: (61) Aberdeen: (62) Dundee: (63) Perth: (64) Aberdeen: (65) Dundee: (66) Perth: (67) Aberdeen: (68) Dundee: (69) Perth: (70) Aberdeen: (71) Dundee: (72) Perth: (73) Aberdeen: (74) Dundee: (75) Perth: 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Appointments Vacant

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Want to earn some extra money?
Temporary sales staff required for January sale...

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is required for important maritime services company located in Chile.

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An immediate appointment can be made for a young man of ability to run this small but expanding section.

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Responsible for the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION in London to write reference enquiries...

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Requires a person with experience in organising appeals in London and the U.K. enabling them to collect...

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Responsible for management and training of staff in a company which has retained the services of a former...

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An interesting variety of clients and posts available...

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A leading British publishing house is seeking a customer liaison officer to assist in the sale of its books...

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£2,000. A versatile person to assist in the running of a busy household...

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Make the best use of your qualifications and experience in a temporary assignment...

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Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER in the Department of Electrical Engineering...

University of Queensland Australia
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Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE

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University of Newcastle New South Wales
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Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of Education...

Public Relations with international company c.£3,750

The Ocean Group is looking for a motivated young person who wants to develop his or her career in Public Relations.

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NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
Bolton needs a Senior Nursing Officer to help us run our Nursing Service

The experienced and ambitious Nurse who gets this job will be called Research and Management Information Officer.

WORKING MANAGER AND MANAGERESS REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE RETIRED PERSONS HOME ON THE SOUTH COAST

One minute walk from beach. Preferably man and wife but not essential. Experience important.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
The petition for the winding up of the above-named company is hereby made...

BUSINESS NOTICES

GENERAL AGENCY IN GOLDWARE CASES AND BONDS FOR THE UK
We seek presentable and reliable persons to take care of sales of our synthetic quality goods...

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

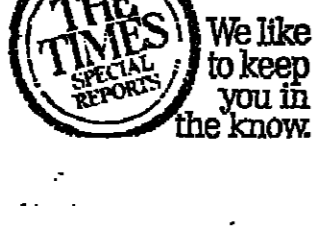
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Education and Culture
SOLICITOR
S.E. London has busy old practice and premises for sale...

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the following awards:
WILLIAMS FELLOWSHIP for medical research
SCHOLARSHIP for research in the history of science

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
In the matter of the Charity Commission's proposed Scheme for the management of the assets of the British Medical Association...



We like you to keep in the know.

مكتبة الأصل

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
IN PARLIAMENT
NOTICE is hereby given that the Bill for the Banking (Amendment) Bill 1974...

OPERA AND BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 140 1st St. London WC2A 0PL. Tel. 01-276 2222. Today's 7.30 P.M. 1.11.74. Tomorrow's 7.30 P.M. 1.12.74. Afternoon 2.30 P.M. 1.12.74.

THE ROYAL BALLET 140 1st St. London WC2A 0PL. Tel. 01-276 2222. Today's 7.30 P.M. 1.11.74. Tomorrow's 7.30 P.M. 1.12.74.

GLISH NATIONAL OPERA 140 1st St. London WC2A 0PL. Tel. 01-276 2222. Today's 7.30 P.M. 1.11.74. Tomorrow's 7.30 P.M. 1.12.74.

THE WELLS THEATRE 140 1st St. London WC2A 0PL. Tel. 01-276 2222. Today's 7.30 P.M. 1.11.74. Tomorrow's 7.30 P.M. 1.12.74.

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THEATRES

OPEN SPACE 300 4970. Temp. in ship the show by Lesi Stormholm. Directed by Charles Edwards. Dec. 17 at 8.00. Dec. 18 at 7.30. Dec. 19 at 8.00. Dec. 20 at 7.30. Dec. 21 at 8.00. Dec. 22 at 7.30. Dec. 23 at 8.00. Dec. 24 at 7.30. Dec. 25 at 8.00. Dec. 26 at 7.30. Dec. 27 at 8.00. Dec. 28 at 7.30. Dec. 29 at 8.00. Dec. 30 at 7.30. Dec. 31 at 8.00.

PALACE 237 6834. Mon. Thurs. 8.0. Jesus Christ Superstar. On Dec. 26, 27, 28, Jan. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

PALLADIUM 377 7575. Thurs. Dec. 17 7.30. Sunday Dec. 22 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 23 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 24 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 25 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 26 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 27 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 28 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 29 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 30 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30. Dec. 31 at 2.30 & Daily 7.30.

THE GINGERBREAD LADY. The evening at 8.00. The matinee at 2.30. Dec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

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CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE 1056. Today's 7.30. Tomorrow's 7.30. Dec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

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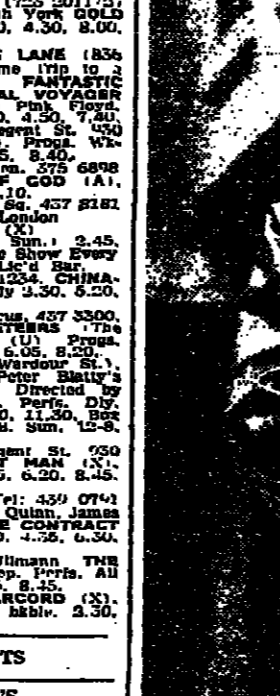
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THE ARTS

ARTHUR LOWE AS MR MICAWBER IN LAST NIGHT'S EPISODE OF DAVID COPPERFIELD ON BBC 1.



Arthur Lowe as Mr Micawber in last night's episode of David Copperfield on BBC 1.

Getting the best out of Betjeman

A Passion for Churches BBC 2. Michael Ratcliffe. "Meg hate beauty, they think it wicked." Sir John Betjeman talks to the television camera, oldest of listeners, as to a very old friend who can be trusted not to show impatience at anything he might say. Were it to do so he would turn his back and walk off, in the equally sure knowledge that it would follow him: Betjeman's back is growing in persuasive fervour.

Edward Mirzoeff is a producer who gets the very best out of him, knowing precisely how long to let him go on and when to administer a judicious change of mood, much as the Laureate's own commentary moves to and fro between chatty prose and turn-of-mind. Betjeman and Mirzoeff made Metro-Tanz (1973), one of the most perfect programmes of recent years.

If A Passion for Churches was not quite in the same class, that was chiefly because it was always facing in two directions simultaneously: one archaeological, the other general didactic. It was a tour round the more spectacular churches of the

large and lonely Norwich diocese, and it was a celebration of the C of E. This meant that we not only got covers of flint, angel roofing, rood screens, bench-ends and Sir Ninian Comper, the Incomparable, but also the Mothers' Union stuffing down Maurice Norvic's chocolate cake on the cathedral lawn, a wedding (Celia and Nigel), a christening (Cherry Ann) and the distribution to a lightship of a parish magazine whose front page headline really did read "Hello Sailors, and Welcome".

Cherry Ann of Trunch went scarlet and screamed the front door; the show must go on. The vicar of Flordon prayed in an empty church as he had done every weekday for the last 11 years: we never closed. The rector of Marham pored over his model engineering; Celia was a tremendous and expert bride. A Passion for Churches was full of good things, but I found myself always wanting to see more of Betjeman's churches and question some of his assumptions about the Church.

It was, intractably, two programmes inside one, and not at Sir John's humane and aesthetic Anglicanism could quite bring them both together.

out at audition, and staring opposite the glamorous creature herself. The end by leaving the same stage door arm in arm, but when the crush disperses his glad rags have disappeared again and he is once more alone with the lost scarf.

As its title suggests, the baller is Almost an Echo of a great age of entertainment, only perhaps slightly too gentle and subdued. The start is definitely on the slow side, but after that the story is smoothly told with help from Johanna Bryant's quick-moving sets, glamorously picked out in flickering electric lamps. The sort of tightening and brightening which Taylor has applied to earlier productions could work wonders.

Hodiak gives the hero a quiet charm, but his audition dance suffers by following Blake's more punchy and technically brilliant Gene Kelly pastiche. Marilyn Williams is the heroine most appealing when - as if a waif in the dress - Gary Sherwood as the bored producer and Lucy Burge as an over-gear aspirant offer amusing cameos. Adam Gatehouse and the Mercury Ensemble play the music attractively.

Johnny has found work as a salesman after being the sexual object of men locked away from their women in the compound of Alcatraz. Momentarily each responds to the other's aspiration towards innocence; but her pounce and her hunchback servant Blackie force Johnny to face the facts of Queenie's life, and the possibility of love is shattered.

Nongogo lacks the running gags which lighten No Good Friday; and Blackie, in Peter James's lucid production, provided with a club foot as well as a hunchback, is an uncompromisingly melodramatic personification of the dark side of Queenie's life. However, the play also contains some of those uncompromisingly stark statements ("The only reason they can't let us down is because we're at the bottom") that prefigure Fugard's later witness to the survival of the human spirit.

Ena Cabayo presents more of Queenie's and Joan than her vulnerability, and Joan Rand could afford to find more moments of optimism to check the inevitability of the final parting. Nevertheless it is a touching entertainment in its own right.

RESTAURANTS

APPROFITABLE DINE & DANCE 7.30-11.30 AM. And enjoy superb entertainment while you dine.

THE GARDEN RESTAURANT. A garden restaurant with a view of the sea. Dine & dance.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

NEOPHEN GALLERY. DUBUFFETT. MICHELSON. TAPTES. Drawings, graphics, December, 10-18.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. TURNER. The Tate Gallery and Royal Academy of Arts. 10-18.

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CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GARDEN CLUB. A garden club with a view of the sea. Dine & dance.

THE GARDEN CLUB. A garden club with a view of the sea. Dine & dance.

THE GARDEN CLUB

The real reasons for Mr Tanaka's fall from grace

Lord Chalfont Britain's part in American glory

Tokyo, Dec 8

Less than three years ago an ebullient and self-made businessman, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, was swept into office as Prime Minister of Japan on the crest of a wave of popular support. With his penchant for quick decisions and blunt words, he promised changes both at home and abroad. Within months he had travelled to Peking to "normalize" Japan's relations with China, and at home he published a grandiose plan to remodel the Japanese archipelago and decentralize industry away from overcrowded cities. His popularity rating soared to 70 per cent.

Today, almost three months after he succeeded Mr Eisaku Sato as the leader of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a scandal surrounding his business interests has forced their outspoken and somewhat roughly hewn Prime Minister to make an ignominious exit from the seat of power.

And it is indeed an ignominious departure. As Mr Tanaka hands over power to Mr Takeo Miki, Japan's Economy is buffeted by inflation and recession; the country has been pushed close to a political crisis, and the Liberal Democrats—the only cohesive political group capable of providing stable rule—have been thrown into disarray.

The state of the country would therefore indicate that Mr Tanaka's tenure in office has not been cut short solely because of unproven charges that he has evaded income tax and used his position to enhance his personal fortune. There is even stronger evidence to support the belief that Mr Tanaka's demise can be traced to inept rule, inflation, a decline in his personal image, and his failure to control the party after the Conservatives' debacle at the polls in July this year.

Many Japanese political observers believe that Mr Tanaka might have possibly survived the somewhat flimsy and unsubstantiated charges of corruption if the Government's popularity rating had not plummeted to an all-time low in recent months.

In the first place the ruling party, which associated with the interests of big business,



has proved itself incapable of taming the worst rate of inflation in the world. Added to this is the fact that government policy during the past two years has, with some justification, convinced the electorate that the ruling party in general and Mr Tanaka in particular were directly responsible for encouraging inflation to further the interests of big business and speculators.

The rot started to set in early in 1973, shortly after Mr Tanaka rashly published his much vaunted plan for decentralizing industry and establishing new communication links across the country in his book, *Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago*. As a result of what his rivals describe as premature disclosures in the book, widespread speculation sent the price of land spiralling up beyond the means of the average Japanese within months.

As the prohibitive price of land helped to push up the rate of inflation to approxima-

tely 25 per cent in the ensuing months, Mr Tanaka's government did little or nothing to discourage questionable business practices among Japan's powerful trading houses. In many cases the business community, confident that the Conservative Government would not take any drastic steps to curtail their activities, began to corner land and hoard essential commodities with impunity. In the minds of the people, Mr Tanaka—a multimillionaire who made his fortune in the construction business—began to be identified with the interests of business community responsible for inflation, and his popularity rating dropped to 30 per cent.

There can be no doubt that Mr Tanaka's own economic philosophy—an obsessive drive for a high growth rate—also helped to encourage inflation and his eventual downfall. Some minor pinpricks also helped undermine the Government's declining prestige. Demonstrators, who erected a huge steel tower opposite the

runway at Japan's newly completed international airport at Narita, have so far frustrated every attempt by the authorities to open the airport.

However, these were relatively insignificant problems. The real turning point in Mr Tanaka's term of office came in July this year when the political effects of inflation manifested themselves during elections to the Upper House of Parliament.

Many of the outgoing Prime Minister's colleagues and foes believe that Mr Tanaka's rough ride from rags to riches has convinced him that money can buy anything. In any event Mr Tanaka, certainly approached the crucial election in July with the belief that the party and business could buy back the goodwill he had lost in recent years. Huge sums of money were injected into the coffers of the ruling party.

The results were disastrous. The ruling party virtually lost its working majority in the Upper House and has only managed to limp through so far with the support of Conservative Independents.

Both party stalwarts and the leaders of big business immediately pointed the finger of blame directly at Mr Tanaka. Setting the pace, his two lieutenants in the party, the former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Miki, who has emerged as his successor, and the former Finance Minister, Mr Takeo Fukuo, resigned from the Cabinet after the election to challenge his leadership.

The catalyst was produced two months ago when a literary journal published an exposé of Mr Tanaka's personal business connections. The 50-page article suggests that Mr Tanaka established bogus companies and has evaded tax which he held in office. While many of the details are vague and the charges are supported by innuendo rather than by concrete evidence, this was enough. It was the coup de grace for which his opponents were waiting, however. Mr Tanaka—like many of his counterparts in other parts of the world—owes his demise as Japan's leader to the fact that he failed to come to grips with inflation.—Reuter.

Peter Hazelhurst

On Thursday, March 3, 1825, *The Times* reported that Mr Canning "yesterday had an accession of gout, brought on from his fatigue in attending the House of Commons on Tuesday night"—convincing evidence that political life was no less perilous then than it is today.

The same issue of the paper carried dispatches from Lima, announcing the complete rout of the Spanish Army at Guamanguilla on December 9, 1824 (150 years ago today). This was the battle now known as Ayacucho, where the infant republics of Latin America completed the liberation of Peru and effectively brought to an end the Spanish empire in the new world. The Battle of Ayacucho was the culmination of the great campaign of liberation fought for almost 20 years by Simón Bolívar, who by 1821 had defeated the Spaniards at Boyacá and Carabobo and was President of Colombia. In May, 1822, his principal lieutenant, the Venezuelan General Sucre, inflicted a decisive defeat on the Spanish armies at Pichincha, near the present Ecuadorian capital, Quito. This gave Bolívar control of the central area of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, leaving only Peru in Spanish hands.

Peru had, in fact, declared its independence in 1821, after General San Martín had occupied Lima without a fight.

He had, however, left the Spanish Army under General Bolívar at Guayaquil to agree with Bolívar on a joint strategy against the Spanish armies, he left Peru for Chile. The Spanish forces at once reoccupied Lima and the new Peruvian Congress withdrew to Callao, the port for Lima, pending upon Bolívar, the Liberator, for help. In September 1823 Bolívar landed at Callao, and by the summer of 1824 he was ready for his Peruvian campaign. At the Battle of Junin he won a victory which enabled him to reoccupy Lima. It was by the standards of modern warfare, a strange and somewhat eerie battle; not a single shot was fired—it was a cavalry battle fought entirely with lances and sabres.

Bolívar then left General Sucre in command of his main army. On December 9th, 1824, Sucre joined battle with the

Spanish forces under General Canterac at Ayacucho ("the corner of death" in the Quechua language), a plateau in the highlands of south central Peru. Canterac had nearly 10,000 troops, against Sucre's 6,000, but the battle began at dawn with a brilliantly successful cavalry charge under the Colombian José María Córdoba, and by the end of the morning 1,400 of Canterac's force had been killed and 3,000 taken prisoner. At 1 pm he signed the capitulation, agreeing that all occupying troops should be withdrawn from Peru. In January, 1825, the last Spanish soldier sailed from Callao.

The part played by Britain in the liberation has never been forgotten by the Bolivian countries. Although the British Legion, recruited from Wellington's army, had been virtually destroyed at the battle of Pichincha, General William Miller played a decisive role at Ayacucho, commanding a mixed

force which nowadays has a distinctly exotic sound—the Hussars of Junin, the Grenadiers of Colombia, the Hussars of Colombia and the Horse Grenadiers of Buenos Aires. It was General Miller who, at a critical stage in the fighting, engaged the Spanish General Valdez with his cavalry, and turned the course of the battle.

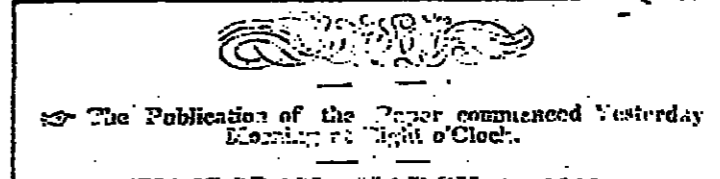
It is in memory of the British legion and of Admiral Cochrane, who provided the seapower for the liberators, that Britain is the only country outside the Americas, apart from Spain, to be included in the Ayacucho celebrations, beginning today in Lima, and to be marked by an important declaration of Latin American economic policy. This will include, appropriately enough, a call for an end to the last vestiges of colonialism in Latin America, a demand which is principally directed at the United States, but which might cause Mr Canning to glance reflectively at the maps in his office which

still show Bolívar and the land islands in red. In one of the interesting sidelights on Mr Roy Mason's review defence policy is that these British garrisons in Latin America, together with the Gibraltar, were regarded as a from the beginning as a cows. There are apparently still a few people in Whit determined to keep the Jack flying somewhere.

In London the Latin American ambassadors will mark the day by laying a wreath of flowers on the statue of Bolívar in Bel Square, and then celebrating a Mass at Westminster Cathedral. Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy Lancaster, will later visit exhibition of Ayacucho and documents at Ca House, the headquarters of the Hispanic-Luso-Brazilian Councils.

All this is in fact much more than the anniversary of a battle, however important it may be in the history of Bolivarian nations. It is reflection of a long overdue recognition of British interest in Latin American republics of whose government and people still cherish memory of days before foreign policy became solely concerned with the East, with Africa and recently with the United States and Europe. They point enormous economic aid of some of the Latin American countries; and there is a real desire for some interest to balance the American influence to north—it is not only in that one can hear the wailing, so far from God's close to the United States. After many years of bled apathy, the Foreign is once again disposed to come Latin America has the charmed inner circle preoccupations; and it may be too much to hope that day the television, the and the newspapers will space to carry reports Central and South America something other than a "Ayacucho". Simón I said in Lima in 1825, summit of American glory is pleasant to feel that glory of which Britain can claim its modest share.

Times Newspapers Ltd



The Publication of the Paper commenced Yesterday Monday at 10 o'Clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1825.

The accounts of the repeated successes of General BOLIVAR have been at length confirmed, and the fate of Peru has been decided. The intelligence has been brought by the *Esmeralda*, arrived at Plymouth from Callao. Despatches received at Lima from the Secretary of BOLIVAR, on the 16th of December, announced the complete rout of the Spanish Army, on the 9th instant, at Guamanguilla. From these it appears that the Spanish Viceroy, LA SERENA, Generals CANTERAC, VALDEZ, and CARRATELLA, were made prisoners—the first badly wounded; and the second, having succeeded in the command, capitulated, with General SACER, who, in consequence, gave orders to the Governor of Callao to put the fortress in possession of the Liberator. The latter announces that no new sacrifices are wanted for that part of South America are sufficient to secure the independence of Peru.

Is a 'gold pound' the best method of controlling inflation?

The Reigning Error: the Crisis of World Inflation, by William Rees-Mogg. Published by Hamish Hamilton at £3.25 (paperback, £1.50).

This is an extremely readable essay, or rather two essays not always securely joined together, on the place of laws and of money in civilized society. I find the joining insecure because the contemporary problem of winning the obedience to social rules of an increasingly self-confident, affluent and educated citizenry seems to me to be a quite special one. Managing our economy in such a way as to give absolute priority to upholding the value of money is, in my view, quite another matter.

Mr Rees-Mogg however is sure that they are the same. And he employs his considerable skills of rhetoric in the citation of historical cases to argue that social discipline on a firm spiritual foundation requires stable money values as

its necessary precondition. Stable money, he believes, is indissolubly associated with respect for laws in general—moral and religious, as well as state-decreed laws—in any given society. The current instability of our own money is in his view, only the latest and most dramatic manifestation of a general loosening of constraints on all kinds of behaviour in recent years. Freud and Keynes are conjoined as the grandfathers of the cult of what he calls the "inordinate", in private and social life, which is alleged to be characteristic of our times.

This bald summary does not do justice to a rich and intricate argument, which occupies the first chapter of the book, and the effect of a certain attitude towards law—the "inordinate" acceptance of constraints on art and literature, as well as government; about the popular treatment of science as a handmaiden in the service of a philosophy of unlimited appe-

ties; and about the significance of Jewish thought, especially the tight set of rules built into traditional Judaism, in securing the survival of a small people against enormous odds. The author is clearly fascinated with the last instance. He draws a direct parallel between the performance of this beleaguered people over two and a half millennia and the beleaguered situation of the Western world today. A brief quotation will convey the unusual flavour of the argument. "One of the gifts of Jewish culture to Christianity is that it has taught Christians to think like Jews, and any modern man who has not learnt to think as though he were a Jew can hardly be said to have learnt to think at all."

After this highly personal and vivid version of our present ills, the book proceeds to set out a case for imposing on the Western world the discipline of a full scale gold standard. This drastic remedy is necessary in the author's view in order to remove the temptation to governments to print more and more money, and so debauch our currencies. Without this external constraint, the temptation to do so will be irresistible.

Nor do we have the option, however uncomfortable, of leaving things as they are and simply learning to live with inflation. It is alleged that each

inflation is progressively worse than the last, and we are headed ineluctably for a total loss of confidence in money, and hence a breakdown in our economic and social order.

Now, I have seen no serious factual evidence of any general tendency, which has been monitored in a number of different countries over a significant period of recent time, towards a systematic increase in the rate of inflation in successive booms. What we do have is the clear fact that the worldwide inflation which we have suffered since 1972 is uniquely big and sustained. It also has a number of other unique features, both in its original causes and its aggravation by the fourfold increase in oil prices.

I cannot therefore accept the doom-laden interpretation of Keynesian economic policies as a source of relentlessly escalating inflation. Mr Rees-Mogg offers us. It is true, however, as Sir John Hicks says succinctly in a recent essay, that "there is less unemployment, in the slump, than there was in the old days; but in the boom there is more inflation". (Hicks, *The Times* in *Keynesian Economy*, 1974). The moral of that, it seems to me, is that we ought to be more careful about letting our future booms go too high than that we should more actively wallow in the slump

which is now immediately before us. I fear that the drastic action advocated in this book would do the latter, most effectively.

The dangers of the course which Mr Rees-Mogg proposes can be most readily illustrated by considering his argument that the deterioration of 25 per cent in the terms of trade which we in Britain have recently suffered would not have occurred "if the pound had been tied to gold." (Page 85.) This is a surprising assertion. The reason for our latest trading misfortune is the hard fact that as a result of the rise in the price of oil and other commodities, the kinds of products which we make in this country only buy three-quarters as much as they did three years ago of those goods which we import from the rest of the world.

We can however see how being on the gold standard would have affected our situation today by looking at what used to happen in the nineteenth century in comparable circumstances. Being unable to pay for our much more expensive imports out of our current earnings, we should have been compelled to meet the claims of our creditors by handing over to them a portion of the country's gold. (Or alternatively, we should have had to hand over paper claims on our gold stock

in the form of pounds sterling; under the gold standard it makes no difference.) A reduction in the national stock of gold would have necessitated a cut several times as large in the supply of internal money available to the British economy—not just banknotes but all forms of credit. The banks would have been forced to call in their loans abruptly, and a large number of their customers would have gone bankrupt. Business activity would have declined sharply and there would have been a rapid increase in unemployment. Naturally, the cost of imports bought to meet the needs of impoverished British people in the midst of a slump would have been satisfactorily reduced, and with the help of some additional exports, made up of goods that could no longer be sold at home, the overseas balance would have been restored.

This is not an imaginary scenario; the course of events that I have briefly described was repeated several times in the last century. It would be a high price at which to buy the assurance of monetary stability. But in fact prices fluctuated a great deal when we were governed by the gold standard. Thus almost a century before our latest bout of inflation, in the two years between mid-1871 and mid-1873 British wholesale prices rose 20 per cent—and that was without

the benefit of an oil producers' cartel. Clapham in his *Economic History of Modern Britain* actually blames the gold standard for the "marked upward heave" in prices in the two decades up to 1870, concluding that the movement "was closely connected with the great addition to the world's stock of coined and circulating gold". (Vol. 2, p. 339).

Yet in spite of my scepticism about Mr Rees-Mogg's favoured remedy, I believe he makes a valid and important political point about the need to impose a more effective constraint on the use which governments can make nowadays of their control over the supply of money. He is right, too, it seems to me, on the psychological issue—that in order to restore popular trust in money there is a need for some demonstrative action which will convince people that their ordinary transactions have been made proof against the destructive effects of inflationary decisions by politicians and bankers.

One obvious way in which this can be done—indeed is increasingly being done in a number of countries—is to calculate all payments made by the state, in pensions, social security, interest on savings, etc, in real money, measured at constant prices. If all transactions had to be financed in this way, governments would rapidly discover

that there was no gain in it using the money press. And people, one had felt the benefit of arrangement, as payers come tax as well as recipients of cash, would not easily let their governments to opt it again.

Evidently it is Mr Rees-hope that by introducing "pound" as a permanent, of the British system, mal I suppose, a kind of enticement in the unwritten of his, he will somehow to bypass the problem of ical control over the policy. I do not think it politics of inflation either or need be evaded in this

Indeed, I would go and suggest that the with the golden yoke wishes to impose on ; merits is not merely the (in my view) technically, tive, but that it is concei as a wholly external non-control over human action his panegyric of interna pine in response to it ceived need for order, h; any case a disappointinclusion. What he seems recommending is not Talmud, which he no admires, but a latterday of the Book of Job.

Andrew Shon

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The Times Diary

Digging in for a crisis Christmas

that it had never been so deserted may be staying away because they are frightened of bombs, particularly mothers with children. However, the Irish landlord of one West End claimed that fear had not cut down his business.

In the City the restaurants and Dickensian bars are much less crowded this year, and a solicitor spoke of spending his last pennies on cheer. "It will be our last Christmas," he said, dismally.

Even so, in a fashionable wine cellar near Liverpool Street station, the atmosphere was less than spartan at lunch time. A well-fed young man boasted to his friend, with whom he was sharing a bottle of champagne, "Worst hang-over ever. Drink brandy only three in the morning."

At a fruiterer's in New Broad Street, where large pineapples sell for 50p, the mood is tense. The manager said business was sadder this year than last. People in the City, he said, had more money than people in most other parts of London—and for this reason they knew when to be prudent.

So far it had been a prudent year. By the beginning of last December, he said, his shop had filled about 10 large orders. This year they have had only one so far. Slaters, the Stock Exchange pub, seemed to be doing less well. A notice outside advertised baby rock lobster

with two veg for £1.30, about the bar men stood three deep. The man banking told me: "This is empty compared with a normal Friday at this time of the year."

He was a cheerful man who refused to accept that Britain was on the brink of doom. "Of course, there is a lot of conversational despondency, but that's about it. A colleague of his added: "Things will get worse no doubt, but we will still be smiling and drinking pints this time next year."

Two dealers on the floor of the exchange were less sanguine. They were not going to cut family spending, but they were going to be less festive—one bottle of whisky instead of three. The strength of the floor has been reduced 25 per cent in the past two months, and some dealers who would normally be getting £500 bonuses at this time of the year are getting nothing.

Hard times

But the dealers and the bankers, the fruiterers and the solicitors do not truly know what hard times are. As they hurried home to fire and taxi, down-and-outs, for the most part chronic alcoholics, shuffled into the crypt of St Botolph's in Houndsditch for coffee, soup and rolls. Watching these people, some of whom in their throes, entering the crypt and smelling of urine and sweat, it was impossible to believe that any of

them could be made full human beings again, which is the declared aim of the rector, Father Malcolm Johnson.

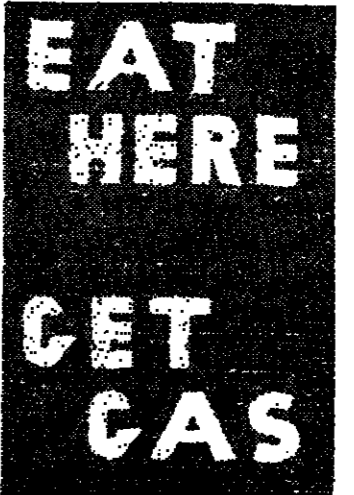
Nicholas Alder, 19, a student in accountancy at the City of London Polytechnic, said that when he started working in the crypt he was saddened and sickened, especially by the younger victims. But helpers overcome their feelings swiftly. On Thursday night a young girl held the hand of an inebriated drunk for half an hour and listened to him ramble. She smiled the whole time.

One or two of the customers are painfully respectable pensioners, carefully though shabbily dressed, who are there because they are hungry. Many of the regulars look sullen. On Thursday one woman was demanding noisily a bag in which to put sandwiches for her mates. A small Indian nun smiled and said quietly: "Shh, I'll find you a bag."

Ask these people what Christmas means to them in material terms, and they answer: "Nothing," though an Irish alcoholic said: "Oh, yes, I'll go to Mass on Christmas Day, I promise you that."

A man from Dundee, said: "You know what I'd like this Christmas? I'd love to be in Pentonville. It's better than the Salvation Army. You get an extra half-ounce of tobacco and a lovely lunch—the best food in an English nick." A man sitting next him said: "You can put me down for that, too." As always, some will have a better Christmas than others.

Typical film shown last night at the Institute of Contemporary Arts: Bunuel's *Land Without Bread*.



Today's sign is a monument to the linguistic gap between Britain and North America. It was photographed on Vancouver Island, Canada, by Helen Hadfield of Denham.

Praiseworthy

At least one Churchill thinks Richard Burton's performance of Sir Winston was excellent. Lady Soames, his daughter, in Washington on Saturday night as guest of honour at a commemorative centenary dinner at the British Embassy, considered that the actor had most powerfully portrayed "Papa" his voice and mood especially. She was discussing the recent television dramatization over cockles. She thought the drama—unlike the film *The Young Winston*, where an attempt at impersonation had been made—had produced a better feel for what her father had been like.

As for Burton's attack on her father, New York Times she nothing but blazing eyes, Oakes, the paper's co-editor, apologized for being unable to explain how offending article came printed. A British rep suggestion that Burton's was at least a crisp writing brought Lady S to the point of an ind explosion.

The dinner, jointly sored by the Embassy at Woodrow Wilson Intern Centre for Scholars, ha fares from specially im Hussars (Winston's old ment) and was attend many old soldiers from War Two.

Henry Kissinger was and according to his ch staff he agonized more his speech for the oc than over anything else t ever written. The Emba left to agonize over the rations. To Churchill's c wreath over spelling the, invited everyone to a tevery.

The Midland Bank tinks times are going to even for those wealthy customers who holders of its Access card. A promotional sent to customers conta diagram and instruction converting the leaflet in paper Christmas candle.

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BREAK IN RHODESIAN TALKS

again complex negotiations... as on previous occasions, to spread surprise and impatience of bad faith.

reports that the Rhodesian African leaders, no less than the Zambians and South Africans, were taken aback by the Rhodesians' reactions.

African states, is now a much easier nut to crack than Mozambique. But whether the revolution in Lisbon that gave Frelimo the victory can be paralleled in southern Africa is another matter.

RIKING A FAIR BALANCE FOR THE ARTS

cannot be said that Mr Hughson, the minister for the arts, much cheer to the arts when he spoke at the conference on the subject of sponsorship in the field organized last week by the University of Exeter and The Times Trust.

done in the face of an inflation which would in any case have made it almost meaningless. Instead of its accustomed effective growth rate of 10 per cent a year, the council finds itself pressing with no assurance of success for a standstill grant.

that it concentrates too much on the performing arts, on London, and on the major national stage, opera and ballet companies.

Mid Wood... tting... rliament on... screen

ce of the persisting uneasy relationship between politics and the media kept crossing my mind last week. First, the controversy over party political broadcasts.

It is a measure of Mrs Castle's valuation of a broadcasting appearance that she should make any such request, and in the measure of the BBC's valuation of politics that the request is promptly granted.

Of course, there will be considerable problems to solve, not least those of editing, balance of argument and copyright, to prevent misuse or satirical use of film both at home and abroad.

Closed shop and editorial freedom

From Mr Nicholas Herbert Sir, You reported Mr Albert Booth, Minister of State for Employment, as saying in the House of Commons debate last Tuesday that his department had had no evidence submitted to them that any editor had been expelled from the National Union of Journalists for refusing an instruction which would have denied him his right to carry out his normal professional duties.

Academics and respect for truth

From Mr Anthony Arblaster Sir, I see that Sir Keith Joseph, in response to a challenge from Professor John Griffiths, has been castling around for evidence that some academics "have lost their respect for truth" and cites my book, Academic Freedom, in support of his case (Letters, December 4).

Defining a thriller

From Mr Eric Ambler Sir, I am afraid that Jocelyn Davey (December 5) is not discussing thrillers; not, at least, in the context of my article on the subject in The Times (November 30).

Ties with Latin America

From the Ambassador of Peru and the Ambassador of Venezuela Sir, On Monday, December 9, we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho.

Planning delays

From Mr John Taylor Sir, I heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr Flinder in his letter of December 4 suggesting that planning delays are a major contributory factor of the housing problem.

Accident compensation

From Professor Hans-Jürgen Bartsch Sir, With reference to Mr Ogden's letter (November 22) I should like to point out that the solution which my learned friend advocates is in essence the same as the European Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused by Motor Vehicles.

Church right-wingers

From the Chairman of the Latin Mass Society Sir, Permit me to refer to the article by your Religious Affairs Correspondent, "Church right-wingers make common cause with the left" (December 4).

Children in hospital

From Mrs Angela Rumbold Sir, In the case of Rogers v Exeter and Mid Devon Hospitals Management Committee reported in The Times on Saturday, November 30, Mr Justice Cantley found that while the plaintiff was in hospital she remained "in the custody of" her parents.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Michael Gold Sir, As a member of the Labour Party who looks forward to seeing the issue of our continued membership of the European Community being settled after a national public debate by a referendum, I was saddened by Mr John Ryman's description of Herr Schmidt as a "patronizing Hun".

Agricultural wages

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers Sir, Your statement on agricultural wages by Mr Cattell (December 2) cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. The fact is that the statutory agricultural minimum weekly rate for men is at present £26.20, including threshold payments.

Busy body

From Mr Alan Harrop Sir, Mr Chris Segar whose letter you published today (December 6) may be interested to know that in North Derbyshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the word "neb" is used to describe the peak of a cloth cap.

Straight bat defence?

From Mr Lewis Errington Sir, In seeing an evening newspaper headline on December 4, "Crowley told: fly to save England", I was left to wonder whether the proposed defence cuts had really left us in such dire straits!

Treatment of terrorists

From Mr Henry Silver and others Sir, Recent events in England have prompted us to write from Israel to ask the people, especially of Birmingham, how they would feel if they saw those responsible for the latest bombings receive a standing ovation at the UN.

a Special Report Tanzania



Alan Hutchison

Leader's philosophy leaves imprint on nation whose influence outstrips size

by Michael Wolfers

The interest which Tanzania generates in the outside world is out of all proportion to the size, population and minor trading importance of the country. It reflects Dr Julius Nyerere's standing as a statesman of ideas, shrewdly and persuasively expressed, and the closeness with which Tanzania's socialist experiment is watched in the Third World.

Some observers are admiring, like President Kenneth Kaunda of neighbouring Zambia, whose domestic policies are clearly influenced by the Tanzanian example. Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda have been talking part in the secret talks in Lusaka aimed at finding a Rhodesian solution. They have frequently exchanged official and informal visits over the past decade, and more recently the contacts have been widened to include President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, whose flamboyant style is in marked contrast with the simplicity sought by Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda.

In the African continent men like President Mobutu and General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria lead countries with huge resources which give their heads of state great prestige but which give their people little. Dr Nyerere has prestige but it owes little to Tanzania's coffee and sisal crops and in any case Tanzania's long-term agricultural aims are not particularly export-oriented. Though Dr Nyerere is opposed to the cult of personality and has proved his willingness in the past to subordinate personal ambition to the building of a mass political party, it is his personality and personal philosophy that has stamped Tanzania since independence.

He is also one of the few African leaders to give convincing signs that he is not hypnotized by petty nationalism and would relinquish some state sovereignty in the pursuit of real African integration. He has been held back less by his own wishes than by the reluctance of others to make comparable changes. He is a thoughtful pan-Africanist and a dedicated supporter of the liberation struggle for southern Africa, to which he has given

practical support and for which he has risked the security of his country's southern border regions.

He came to power with a vision of what independence must eventually mean to the people of Tanzania and has been moving towards fulfilment of it ever since. The question is whether he has been able to carry his estimable supporters at his own pace and whether the impetus he has given to social change in Tanzania could continue in his absence. Already some of his political associates of early days have broken with him over the demanding standards he has set, and resistance is visible in the country side.

The essence of government and party policy in Tanzania has been expressed voluminously in speeches and lectures and seminars over the years. Dr Nyerere is earnestly listened to in Sweden and Canada as the authentic voice of Africa trying to outlive its colonial past and formation, but perversely because his reaction has been exceptional. It is precisely because his government has challenged many of the assumptions bequeathed by the colonial era to Africa—and largely accepted elsewhere—that Dr Nyerere has become a most significant Third World spokesman.

His critics argue that he ignores human nature and wants to force men into giving up understandable appetite and even greed; his defenders argue that the Tanzanian experiment proves, if successful, that a poor Third World country can be governed for the masses in the countryside rather than for the minority in the cities. Dr Nyerere's expensive scheme to shift the national capital from Dar es Salaam to the centrally-placed Dodoma, at present a fraction of the size, and the constant attempts to devolve administration from the centre to the regions are a clear affirmation of the wish to take services to the people.

Similarly the much criticized forcing of the pace of village collectivization is justified by Dr Nyerere on the ground that only through this programme can basic living standards be raised for the majority. Dr Nyerere's ideas,

where they are known outside Tanzania, give hope to the peasant in a way that the shining skyscrapers of some African capitals cannot.

Dr Nyerere is a politician and a democrat. He cannot function as a benevolent despot but must coach and coax the party machine and the people—hence his customary title of *mwalimu*, the teacher. He asks more of nearly every Tanzanian than almost any other contemporary African leader dares ask of his people and as he attends African gatherings and sees the changing faces he knows how easy it is for an African government to be overthrown. He asks for time for the experiments—*ujamaa* villages, food self-sufficiency, industrial self-reliance—and makes promises for future generations rather than give quick returns to party loyalists.

At the same time internal and external pressures force compromises. He has sometimes sacrificed an important venture for political peace and it is known that the codes set for the party leadership are not always followed by others without hypocrisy.

Dr Nyerere is also one man. He has recently relied heavily on Mr Rashidi Kawawa, as Prime Minister and second Vice-President, drawing on a loyalty that dates back to the earliest days of party history, and since the accession of Sheikh Aboud Jumbe as first Vice-President and head of the Zanzibar Government (after the assassination of Sheikh Abeid Karume) has been able to work more closely with his partner in the United Republic.

He has had to shuffle other public figures between political and economic tasks, according to shifts in priorities and to take account of personal traits. With a whole range of innovations taking place he has had to watch mistakes being made and to rethink the balance between the desirable and the possible. As a man who is almost painfully high-principled he has had to compromise with his own judgment of right and wrong. He has shifted from support of Dr Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda, to limited

accommodation and cooperation with General Idi Amin, now President of Uganda, not lightly but because the long-term needs of the Tanzanian people had to be served.

The core of his Government's policy is still socialism and rural development—a nation of village communities—and though he is meeting opposition from established farmers there are signs that young people in Tanzania are accepting his targets and will bring growing support to the programme.

The pursuit of this programme presupposes that Tanzania is at peace and does not devote extravagant resources to armaments and defence. In his foreign policy Dr Nyerere has also to perform a balancing act between the ideal and the practical. Within a broad framework of non-alignment, Dr Nyerere has consistently and firmly opposed minority rule in southern Africa and has judged foreign powers on their policy in this region.

On Rhodesia, Dr Nyerere has declared a sole objective—"to secure a rapid transition to independence on the basis of majority rule"—and broke diplomatic relations with Britain for a period when Britain refused to make this a commitment.

On South Africa, as he told the Commonwealth prime ministers in Singapore in 1971: "We make no apology for the fact that we want to see the present regime of South Africa overthrown. We want to see South Africa governed on the principles of humanity, with the equality of every citizen recognized regardless of his race or colour." He rejected the "external power" Portugal blocking self-determination in its African colonies, which are now achieving negotiated independence after years of armed struggle.

Dr Nyerere argues, as does President Kaunda, that if western powers back minority rule in southern Africa they risk an eventual confrontation between the poor, coloured world and the rich, white world. Dr Nyerere does not believe that in the short term Tanzania can engage in military action against the Smith and Vorster regimes, but he does

believe that Tanzania is morally bound to aid liberation movements of people from the countries under minority rule, and has seen that policy come to partial fruition in southern Africa.

Dar es Salaam has been the seat of the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee since the committee was formed and Tanzania is one of the few African countries to permit overt training camps for African freedom fighters. Even this degree of support renders Tanzania's own citizens vulnerable to border incursions and air raids.

So long as Dr Nyerere is not asked to abate his opposition to racism, he is anxious to maintain Tanzania's international links. He is strongly committed to the OAU and to regionalism, as a step towards pan-Africanism, and is actually an enthusiast for the Commonwealth support because of its non-racialism: "If we are not opposed to racialism, we have no business sitting down together in an association which consists of representatives of all the racial groups in the world." When Dr Nyerere speaks at Commonwealth meetings he argues for the moral imperatives which also characterize his speeches to party and parliamentary gatherings in Tanzania.

Whatever Dr Nyerere's political future in Tanzania, he has already written for himself a place in history as a moral force in international politics and an innovator in Tanzania's post-independence social development. Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, built a personal reputation that went far beyond Ghana's borders, but characterized by flair, brilliance and flourish. Dr Nyerere too has established a continental reputation, but through quiet argument and modesty, coupled with tremendous force of example.

The second and final part of this Special Report to mark the country's achievements during 10 years of independence and 20 years of Tanu will appear tomorrow.



The General Manager, Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, and all members of the staff, extend their warm and heartfelt congratulations to TANU on her 20th anniversary of Socialism construction.

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President Julius Nyerere talked to Michael Wolfers recently about some of the lessons he had learnt during Tanzania's 10 years of independence



Tan's achievements in 20 years.

We know now what we want to do for independent Tanzania. During our seven years of independence but I don't believe we knew exactly what we wanted to do with independence. Although we don't know exactly how, certainly we know what kind of country we want to build. This clarity in the policies and in the objectives of the party is helping to give a clarity to the nation and it helps to have a sense of purpose. We know what we want to do. Revolution by resolution.

This thing in Tanzania they call revolution is bound to be a process that may take a short or a long time—I believe long. It didn't take us very long to agree on the Arusha Declaration; it didn't take us very long to do certain things as a result of the Arusha Declaration. You might call that revolution, but really the revolution is to build a new Tanzania and this new Tanzania is not going to be built within a short time.

Human nature.

I don't know who does not demand a lot of human nature, even the capitalist. The capitalist says human nature is selfish. To what extent does one use this selfishness as the basis of a society, even in a capitalist society? I really think we are all struggling to fight these parts of human nature which are anti-social, and selfishness by definition is anti-social. The capitalists sometimes over-emphasize this

selfishness. On the other hand the socialists exaggerate when they think you can destroy self. A time may come, I don't know, when you can destroy self completely. In the meantime we have human beings who are there. I can't take selfishness and use it as a basis for building a society. I am building a society where human beings are not behaving like pigs.

Education and understanding.

We are asking our educated people not to have what they consider the full benefits of education. I think they do understand. One good example: whereas many Third World countries lose their educated people, we do not. The educated people trained in Tanzania will stay in Tanzania, not leave Tanzania. Very few will leave Tanzania because they will get more money outside Tanzania. And those educated outside Tanzania will always come back, although they know they are going to be paid less. It is a general understanding among the elite in Tanzania that they have a social responsibility.

The ujamaa village.

Until we have changed our way of living in the rural areas, we have changed nothing in Tanzania. We have a lot of land; our people are scattered and this is very difficult for development. It would be much easier for development, using the limited resources that we have, if people were living in compact communities. Then you can provide a

school and a dispensary, some water and a market. There is this movement to live in villages. This we would have done, socialism or no socialism. There is bound to be an inertia. Many people would prefer to be left alone. We are not going to leave them alone. The Germans and the British left them alone and you see where we are. We will try to build socialist communities. On the coming together to live in villages, we are putting quite a lot of pressure. Within the next two or three years we should be able to complete "villagization".

Socialization is a different matter; this is a long process, because you can not force people to be socialists. With these villages in Tanzania, some are socialist, most are not. The majority are villages, not socialist villages. It may take us the next 20 or 30 years before we can say these villages are socialist villages.

Swahili and English

Our ambition is to become bilingual in Swahili and English. We have no ambition to cut out English. In the primary schools Swahili is the medium of education but English is a subject taught. In the secondary schools English is the medium of education but Swahili continues to be taught as a subject. Certainly at the university level English is going to continue as the language of education for a long time.

Tanzanians would be very foolish if they rejected English. We are a small country. English and French are African languages and

so one we have. It is a very useful African language.

Military intervention.

I wouldn't swear that military takeover is impossible in Tanzania, I when it does happen, if I around, it is not going to worry me very much. The army in Tanzania is very politicized. We are making the socialist instrument if it takes over, as far as the building of socialism Tanzania is concerned it won't worry me very much. We are politicizing the army. It is probably just now the most politicized institution in the country.

Personality cult

The ideas have to originate from someone. Emphasis has to be given them. All these ideas to which I have given emphasis are not necessarily my ideas. One sees the country and if you know the country and its people you have to emphasize ideas which make sense. The ideas are mine in the sense that I have emphasized them more than anyone else, but they are not mine because if they did not make sense to the people they would not work. So where you succeed where the ideas are basically a summary of the people require. The ideas are the people's. One can define them, explain them, the people "of course" and applaud them. When that happens they will last, whatever happens to the leadership.

The East African Community

The community has been put to the test and has passed that test. This is the closest group of countries in the world. Will three sovereign states, young, inexperienced, with intense forces each one wanting to go its own way, prove strong enough to work together? Well, we have it there. It's working.

Then we had the difficulties with Uganda. This was another test, but the community is there. This is a test that the community will continue. The modern world is for cooperation. We understand the problems of our friends. We don't have the same internal problems they have. We are a much more united country. Economically we are not very strong but politically we are very strong. Decision-making what matters. We have ability to say: "Look we support the community. We will use our political strength to back up the community."

Southern Africa

The Portuguese colonies are becoming independent. Two colonies are left, the British colony and the South African colony, and we must get them independent. They may be more difficult, I don't know. You can't say having liberated the Portuguese colonies, then we stop, Rhodesia will continue, Namibia will continue. We have to become independent. We are hopeful. Since at least a set is becoming independent, we must get to the next set.

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- Technical Assistance to Subsidiaries and Ujamaa Villages
- Industrial Training Programmes

Adult education benefits all

by Alan Hutchison

It would be difficult to imagine a more barren or remote area than that bordering the road from Iringa to Dodoma. It was about midway between the two towns that, earlier this year, my car decided it had had enough. My eye stretched gloomily to the horizon. Not a soul in sight. And then, as always seems to happen in Africa, there materialized from the bush, like mist rising out of the ground, a young woman with her child strapped to her back.

We took about a minute exhausting my limited Swahili. Then, as she did not seem anxious to go, I brought out of the car some English magazines on wildlife to show the child. Its mother immediately seized them, and started to read, haltingly, the English text for the next hour she learnt how to pronounce the names of animals with which she was familiar. Her ability to read was a tribute to the success of the adult education programme in extending its services to the rural areas, her willingness to learn a symbol of the great desire of nearly all Tanzanians to find greater self-fulfilment through greater knowledge.

It is enormously to the credit of Tanzania's present leaders that they have not simply written off the older generation as illiterate, and devoted all the country's educational resources to the seemingly more promising and productive younger generation. It is perhaps this policy of extending the available benefits to all sections of the community, well exemplified in the adult education programme, that entitles Tanzania to call itself a socialist country.

When I finally reached Dodoma I saw a striking example of the practicality of adult education. My friend the planning officer and I were driving through a village when we saw an entire Wagogo family cutting down some banana trees near their hut.

He asked the head of the family what they were doing. The man looked at him a second, and replied: "Mtu ni afya, bwana, mtu ni afya" ("Man is health, my friend, man is health"). The explanation was sufficient for Mtu ni Afya was the title of a mass adult education programme, which every week was explaining the rudiments of environmental health. The theme that week had been malaria. Banana trees breed mosquitoes, mosquitoes breed malaria. So, the programme had advised, cut down all

the banana trees near your home. Adult education has been expanding since independence. A recent report established that there were some 80,000 adult education teachers throughout the country, and that about three million people, or nearly a quarter of the population, had enrolled for various adult education activities. This would mean that, after China and Cuba, Tanzania has relatively the biggest adult education programme in the world. In 1964, soon after inde-

pendence, the Government issued the Institute of Education Decrees, which set certain aims. Although asked to conduct extracurricular classes, the institute's job was to train adult educators and to carry out research into adult education. The institute now records, organizes, runs regional centres and publishes adult education guides as well as six books suited to the requirements of new states. continued on facing



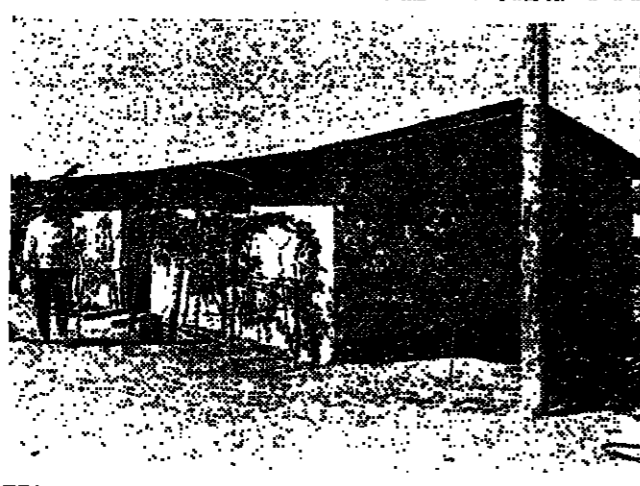
According to a recent report there were some 80,000 adult education teachers in Tanzania and about three million people had enrolled for classes.

Discipline needed to hold hard-won gains

nearly every town and village in the vast and fertile land of Tanzania has seen the green and white flag of the country's ruling party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). The flag, more frequently seen than the national flag, symbolizes the party's discipline and to be found everywhere. But more than the open door of the TANU branch office, the flag symbolizes continuing connexion between the man in the street and the party.

TANU's greatest achievement since independence has been to ensure the leadership does not stray from the party, that the party does not stray from the people. The result has been the involvement of a vast philosophy, embodied in the Arusha Declaration and the introduction of self-denying legislation designed to limit the power and wealth of TANU's leaders.

As a sovereign body in the country is the National Executive Committee of the party, which ensures that politicians are kept in line with the feelings of the party. The committee is left in few doubts as to the feelings of rank and file at the conference, which is attended by thousands of peasants and workers who compose TANU.



Ujamaa, or "familyhood", is the collectivist solution for bringing amenities to the greatest number of people in rural areas. A purpose-built house with a tin roof contrasted with, top, a traditional house.

Ujamaa, or "familyhood", is the collectivist solution for bringing amenities to the greatest number of people in rural areas. A purpose-built house with a tin roof contrasted with, top, a traditional house.

been the involvement of original institutions and legislation to ensure that these ideas are carried out in practice.

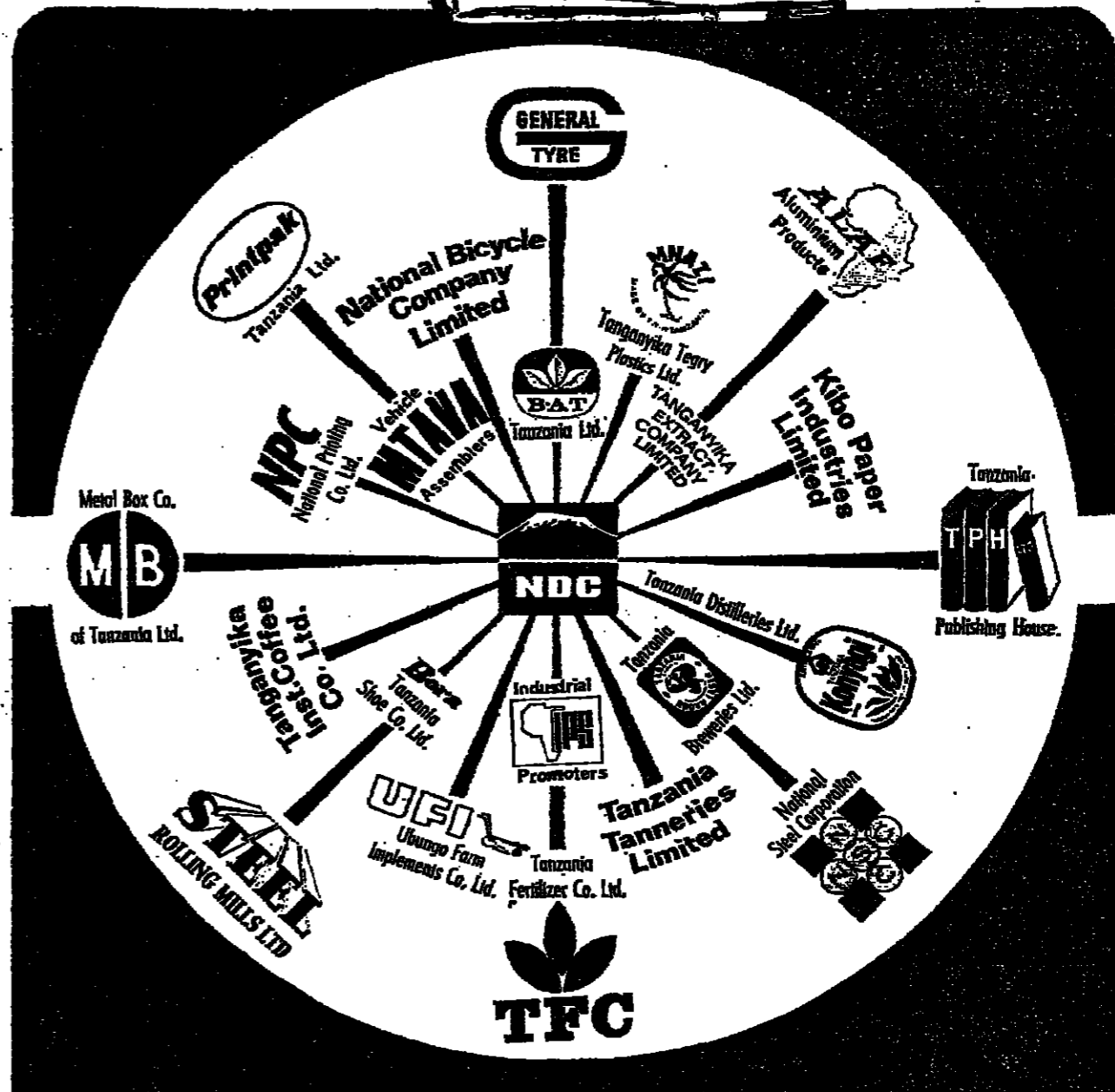
Legislation to check and limit the power and wealth of TANU's leadership has marked every stage of Tanzania's recent history. Leaders first took a cut in their salaries and then saw the possible limits of their wealth more clearly defined in the Arusha Declaration.

No leader was to receive more than one salary, or any rent from houses he owned; he could not be a director of a company, or even own any shares in a company. A leader was defined as a Government or party officer who earned more than £30 a month.

More recently the relationship between these leaders—in industry as well as in politics—and those they lead has been defined in the Mporogoro, or leadership guidelines issued in 1971. In them an attempt has been made to close the gap between the men who give the orders and those who obey them, to establish a more egalitarian relationship between the leaders and the led.

By far the most important and well-known instrument for carrying out Tanzania's socialism has been the concept of *ujamaa*. The closest English equivalent of the word is "familyhood" and the idea is simply to apply the widespread African institution of the extended family on a larger scale. The policy of "villagization" raises a number of ethical and legal problems, among which are the question of compensation to previous owners of land and the dilemma of whether governments have the right to compel people to enjoy a better standard of living. While admitting earlier this year that there was an element of compulsion in the village policies, President Nyerere likened it to the compulsion of vaccination or primary education in England.

While the Government intended to compel Tanzanians to live in villages (and already this year there have been reports of the army being called in to enforce this directive), it could not compel them to go into *ujamaa*. That he said, was a faith: "We think it's a jolly good thing... but socialism is a matter of conviction. And you can't convince by law."



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Adult education benefits all

... from facing page

In 1969 the institute was used to explore ways of making adult education reach more widely to the masses, a request that led to the launching of Mtu ni Afya, perhaps one of the most successful mass radio educational campaigns ever conducted in a developing country. A pilot programme, called Wakati wa Maoni (Time for Reflection), celebrating 10 years of independence, was broadcast in 1971 to test public opinion and to discover the factors involved in trying to reach and teach small groups of isolated, illiterate people huddled round a set.



Schoolchildren singing national songs at Dodoma.

ing groups actually to do something about their living and sanitary conditions; its main object was to prevent bad health, not describe it. The programme planners wanted the listeners, many of whom would normally ascribe bad health to bad spirits, to apply the suggested remedies—or the suggested preventive measures—to their own situations. And the overriding message was that good health depends primarily on the individual not on the Government.

The launching of Mtu ni Afya was accompanied by an extraordinary amount of publicity. Press and radio announcements prepared the public for the first programme, politicians advised

people to tune in and the Friendship Textile Mill even produced three special designs with health motifs, which people still wear. The programmes concentrated on six common health problems: malaria, hookworm, dysentery, bilharzia, tuberculosis and water. The 20-minute programme was preceded by 10 minutes of music, designated as gathering time, and the programmes were presented in as interesting a way as possible, with sound effects and dramatized situations. Every group also had an accompanying pamphlet, printed in large letters, which was useful for literacy purposes as well as summarizing the broadcasts. The 12 programmes were broadcast

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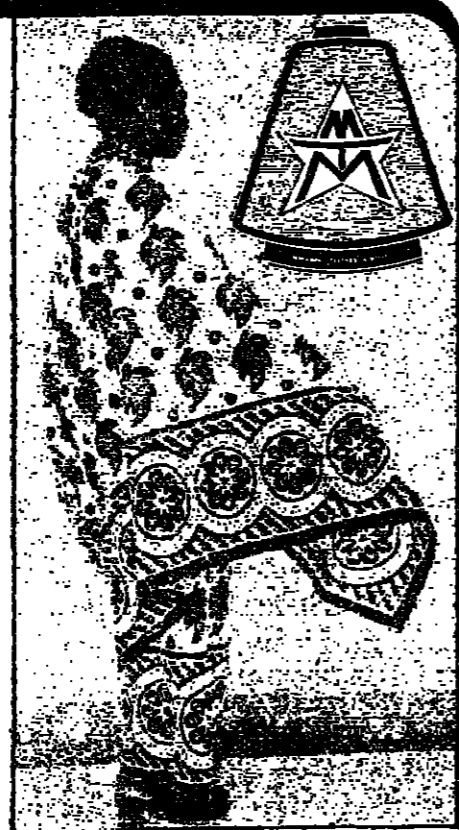
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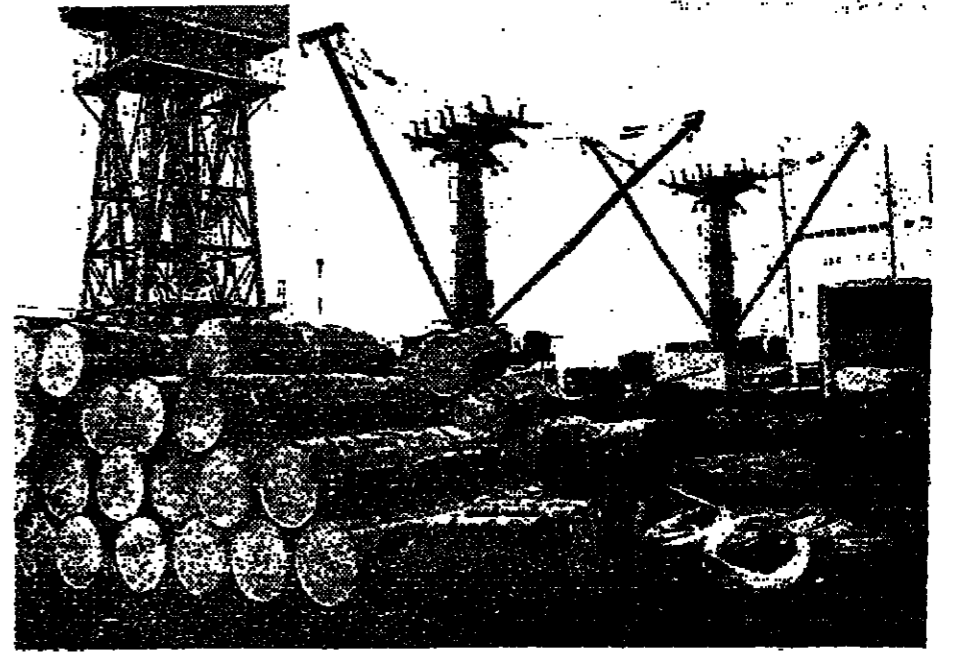
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Blows to foreign trade balance

by Godfrey Morrison
editor,
Africa Confidential



Sump oil and fertilizer being unloaded at Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania's economy is reeling after two severe body blows: the oil crisis and two years of poor harvests. The most dramatic ill effects of both of these have been on the country's foreign trade balance.

By early November, although no recent figures had been published, it was freely admitted in official circles that foreign exchange reserves were almost completely exhausted. Meanwhile the country's domestic economy was suffering that almost universal ill, high and apparently accelerating inflation.

No exploitable oil has been found in Tanzania and the country has no big mineral export earner on the scale of Zambia's copper, Liberia's iron ore or Sierra Leone's diamonds. But it does have a wide variety of agricultural crops and much uncultivated land that could be developed.

There is probably no other country in Africa where such serious efforts have been made to introduce a socialist society. The key to the economic life is organized (or in some respects will be organized in the future) lies in the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

This laid down that every official of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), the country's only political party, and of the Government, must be a peasant or a worker; and that no such person could hold shares or directorships in companies, should rent houses to others, or should have more than one salary. The declaration urged the Government to continue to carry out socialism and placed emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for developments. It also said the main means of production should be under the control of the peasants and workers through the Government and the cooperatives.

Hostile attitude to western ideas

This policy appears to be adhered to with TANU working hard throughout the country to instil socialist ideas into the rural population. The Government-controlled media do the same and manifest a hostile attitude to western and capitalist ideas. A recent article in the Government-owned newspaper, the *Daily News*, stated: "Once Tanzania breaks its dealings with international capitalism, a balanced and rapid economic growth can take place".

All the commanding heights of the economy, such as insurance and banking, have long since been nationalized and in recent years there has been very little foreign investment in the country.

Almost the only sector where there has been some evidence of the authorities having any second thoughts about the general lines of the country's socialist economic policies has been in industry. In 1973 there was considerable disruption caused by sudden takeovers by workers of factories; however, in recent months the Government seems to have stepped in to back up management and to ensure discipline.

Because of the very small base from which it started, industry, as in most other African states, has recently shown the most statistically impressive growth.

However, President Nyerere has always seen agriculture as the essential motor for economic development and it is in the rural areas, where the great mass of Tanzanians still live, that the success of the Government's policies will be mainly judged.

Sharp decline in grain production

Even before the poor rainfall of the past two years agricultural productivity appeared to have become stagnant, and I suspect that the rainfall figures do not completely explain the recent very sharp declines in food grain production.

The policy of introducing ujamaa communal villages continues to be carried out steadily. This year has seen a rapid acceleration in the general policy of concentrating the rural population into larger settlements.

This policy, which is quite distinct from the policy of introducing ujamaa villages and which does not involve any obligatory or immediate change in the peasants' social or economic methods, is carried out so that it is possible to provide the rural population with those basic elements of economic development: education, health facilities and running water. As long as the rural population remains thinly scattered, their provision remains economically and administratively impossible. It seems quite possible that about five million people have been regrouped in the course of this year. Not all the five million will have had to move since existing villages were used as the nuclei for the new enlarged settlements; even

so it has been a development which may well prove to be about one third of a normal year. It is possible that the drought has not been the sole cause of this disaster but that it may have been made worse by other factors, including the producer prices paid to the farmers.

At the end of October the Government announced large increases which will be paid for next year's crops. The aim is clearly to persuade the farmers to plant more, and the rises ranged from 12 per cent on cassava to 50 per cent on that all-important staple crop, maize.

Steep rises for consumers

However, at the same time increases for consumers were decided on which were quite steep. Increased prices for beer, cigarettes, and petrol were also announced.

The Tanzanian Government has been operating quite heavy food subsidies which, without the increases in prices to be paid by the consumer, would have soared to 938m Tanzanian shillings in 1974-75. Even with the price and sales tax increases it will be surprising if economic development projects are not retarded in the coming year.

True to the principles of the Arusha Declaration, Tanzania has managed to achieve a fair amount through self-help and has managed to prevent itself becoming bogged down in foreign indebtedness. But the oil price rises and the need to import huge amounts of grain (900m sh is one estimate of what will be spent on grain for the coming year) must mean that debt servicing charges on our resources of land and debt repayments will rise sharply in the 1980s. Nor is there any intimation of any change of plan to move the country from Dar es Salaam to more central Dodoma, a sible but inevitably expensive idea.

The Chinese-built railway is now near completion and set apart from its main line shifting Zambia's exports, do something to spur economic development in southern Tanzania.

Yet of any change of about going ahead without plan to move the country from Dar es Salaam to more central Dodoma, a sible but inevitably expensive idea.

The Zanzibar audit refuse to let Dar es Salaam have this money, and international banking supposed to be within competence of the Government under terms of the original of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964.

Zanzibar, meanwhile, its own way and is at pursue an ambitious development programme few financial restr Even colour television been established.

There are also more-reestablish Zanzibar tourist trade, which once lucrative; and another obvious field development for Tanzania as a whole. At present, ever, tourism is in the drums.

Agriculture will r by far the most imp sector for many years President Nyerere has "It is no use our t about socialism and se ance if we cannot ev our resources of lan and debt repayments will labour to produce a basic foodstuffs for selves."

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Coast gives up its long rule

Michael Wolfers

ing. Tanzania's policy stems from the opposite end of the argument. As was pointed out in the second five-year plan (1969-1974), Dar es Salaam was growing more quickly than other towns in the country, and if this trend were allowed to continue other towns would grow only slowly.

The Government was seeking the growth of other towns to form dynamic centres for rural development in the differing geographical areas. The intention was to provide markets for farmers and diverse locations for industrial development. The plan named nine alternative places for development—Tanga, Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga and Dodoma. Projects and new housing will be directed to strengthening these towns and the siting of the administration at Dodoma is in line with overall policy.

The decision to move to Dodoma was taken in haste. It is already a modest town, though with about one tenth of the population of Dar es Salaam, and lies at the crossing point of the north-south and east-west road routes. It was discussed in the Legislative Assembly in 1960 before independence when it was reckoned that the cost would be about £7m at the exchange values of the time. This was thought to be too expensive.

A few years after independence the move was discussed in the National Assembly but the proposal was shelved and was only revived only two years ago. By this time the Government had already advocated decentralization of much of the administration to the regions so the idea was not to produce another centre of monolithic power. Soundings were taken of the attitudes of the ruling party to resiting the capital, and the results were given to a Tanu conference by President Julius Nyerere. He said that three regions, Coast, Kigoma and Ruvuma were opposed, but that in other regions all the Tanu regional working committees were in favour. The plan had been discussed in 1,859 Tanu branches and was opposed in 842 of these.

The final decision was announced in September, 1973, when Tanu was holding one of its biennial conferences, and by this time precedents much of the estimated cost had risen to 3,710m sh (about £228m) for a projected move to be spread over 10 years. President Nyerere pointed out that the cost which had seemed high in 1960 was now regarded as a small amount, and that similarly the current estimates would seem a very small sum in 10 years' time. He emphasized the political point underlying the decision when he commented: "But 20 or 50 or 100 years from now Tanzania will still be there, Dodoma will still be at the centre, and Dar es Salaam will still be on the coast on the periphery of the country."

Once the resiting of the capital had been through the mill of party consultation and decision, President Nyerere made quite plain his personal enthusiasm that action should not be lagging after the years of hesitation and discussion. Within a few days he formed a special ministry to handle the move, naming himself as Minister but appointing as Minister of State the influential Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Chief Adam Sapi, once a paramount chief of the Hehe, famous for his fighting opposition to German rule in the nineteenth century. His ministry is the first to be assigned to Dodoma and the new Tanzanian Parliament building will also be built at Dodoma. With the combination of presidential backing and the energy of one of the country's most important political personalities, there is little danger that action on the transfer will go by default. Another prominent Tanzanian figure, Mr George Kahama, the general manager of the National Development Corporation, was named as director-general of a new Capital Development Authority to help to handle the transfer.

It has to be recognized that there is a certain artificiality in building a capital city almost from scratch, and Tanzanian authorities will have to be watchful that grandiose ideas do not creep into the planning. The test of this new project is how much can be left out, that is to say how effective is the national policy for decentralization. President Nyerere stated the need in a report he published in May, 1972: "To make a reality of our policies of socialism and self-reliance, the planning and control of development in this country must be exercised at local level to a much greater extent than at present."

where local and international capital plays a big role, while Tanzania has chosen a thorough-going socialist path.

In the period since General Amin has been in control in Uganda relations within the community have become further strained because President Nyerere has remained an open supporter of Dr Milton Obote, the man General Amin ousted.

The treaty recognized the obvious advantages of economic cooperation, including harmonization of planning, and it took into account the desirability of sharing development opportunities more fairly and spreading the administrative headquarters of common services between the three states. So the railways have their headquarters in Nairobi, the harbours have theirs in Dar es Salaam and the postal services in Kampala. The supreme executive organ of the community, the East African Authority, which is composed of the presidents of the three states, has not met since the takeover of Uganda by General Amin; but the community has continued to function, thanks to working meetings which are attended by ministers from the governments of the three members, as well as the East African Ministers. Each country nominates one each.

The community also has a general secretariat with headquarters at Arusha, a pleasant upland town in Tanzania in the shadow of Mount Kilimanjaro. Another organ of the community is the East African Legislative Assembly which in the past two years has shown itself an increasingly vocal and critical body in its periodic examinations of the various services provided by the community.

Lately it has had much to criticize with the main common services providing a series of examples of hopeless administration and cash crises.

The first difficulty concerned East African Airways. Now, however, it is the railways turn with the community's own select committee producing a critical report.

Partly as a result of the troubles within the corporation there is now a policy for a greater degree of regionalization so that each country should have its own railways, headquarters and that each section of the railways should be run on more autonomous lines. Because of disagreements this has already tended to take place.

The Harbours Corporation makes money but here the problems have mainly been the inadequacy of the system as far as meeting demand and handling traffic is concerned. Dar es Salaam has been particularly badly hit by congestion.

The provision of aid to



Members of Frelimo, including (extreme right) a woman guerrilla, celebrating in Beira earlier this year the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle in Mozambique.

Haven for Frelimo

The dramatic change in the overall political situation in southern Africa, after the change of regime in Portugal, has been warmly welcomed by the Government of Tanzania. President Nyerere has long been in the forefront of African leaders demanding an end to colonial rule in the Portuguese African territories, the introduction of majority rule in Rhodesia, and an end to the present political set-up in South Africa.

However, apart from considerations of principle and sentiment, the change of regime in Portugal and the decision to quit the African territories is of great importance to Tanzania because the southern border of the country is with Mozambique. Because of this the Ruvuma river has been one of the front lines between independent black Africa and white-ruled southern Africa.

Tanzania has long been a haven for African nationalist guerrilla movements but none has been of greater importance in the authorities in Dar es Salaam than Frelimo, which now dominates the transitional Government in Mozambique and which is to lead the country to independence in the middle of next year.

During Frelimo's 11-year struggle, even though it has received vital financial and military arms supply support from China, the Soviet Union, Sweden and various other western sources including the churches, the support of Tanzania has been vital to the movement. This has been because Tanzania provided Frelimo with the means of physical access to Tanzania, allowed it to establish bases on its territory from which the initial incursions were organized and later, once the movement was firmly established within Mozambique, provided the means for transferring back-up support.

The transmitters of Radio Tanzania were also of great use as a ready means of transmitting powerful and easily heard propaganda broadcasts in Portuguese and the Mozambique vernacular languages.

In the early phase of guerrilla activity when Frelimo's main military thrust was in the northern Mozambique provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado nearly the whole of Mozambique military activity was on Tanzania's doorstep but in the past two years when it concentrated its pressure on Fete and the Cabora Bassa dam area, the importance to Frelimo of Zambia grew.

Frelimo has not been without cost to Tanzania. Apart from the financial considerations there have been security problems; the murder in 1969 near Dar es Salaam of Dr Eduardo Mondlane, then leader of Frelimo, illustrated particularly strongly the problems involved. And when Oscar Kambona, formerly one of President Nyerere's closest confidants and his Foreign Minister, fell out with the Government and went into exile, the Portuguese Government was quick to offer him help as they saw him as a possible focus for opposition to Dr Nyerere.

One of the strengths of Frelimo was that fairly quickly it established itself as by far the most effective Mozambique guerrilla organization. In the case of other territories, notably South Africa and Rhodesia, the effectiveness of African nationalism has been seriously weakened by divisions and rival movements.

In Rhodesia there has been Zanu, Zapu, and later Froliz, while in South Africa there were the ANC and PAC. These rivalries have been complicated in some cases exacerbated by the Sino-Soviet dispute, and Russian and Chinese rivalry in Africa has been seen in the way Moscow's support for one movement has been balanced by Peking's support for a rival.

Nowhere is the rivalry between competing African nationalist organizations sharper than in Angola, where it appears likely to delay independence and, some people fear, threaten serious disorders before and/or after independence.

President Nyerere has always tried to promote cooperation between rival movements and the sinking of differences for the sake of the common cause. Thus in the past few months he has tried, together with President Kuafu of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire, to achieve an African common front between the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita. However, the Angolan situation has proved difficult for, not only have these three movements been at odds, but there has been a series of splits within the MPLA where the leadership of Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto (who is supported by Dr Nyerere) has been challenged.

One group which appears to have the wholehearted support of the Tanzanian authorities is Swapo who are seeking the independence of South-west Africa or Namibia.

Community shows strain but survives

In practical terms the East African Community whose members are Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, represents the most concrete example of the frequently expressed ideal of African unity. In no other regional African organization do the members pool such a real measure of sovereignty.

As at present constituted, the community dates from a treaty which came into effect in 1967. However, cooperation between the three states dates back to the colonial era when the British found it convenient to coordinate many of the services in the region; and in some important respects there was a greater measure of cooperation in the first few years of independence than there is today.

That the three territories have in some important respects drawn apart is not surprising. The most powerful ideological force at work in all the territories in the first years of independence has been a fairly simple form of nationalism.

This has been a most necessary means of building up the new states which have been threatened by internal divisions caused by tribal differences and other factors; but it has not made the sharing of sovereignty easy. Another difficulty has been that, although the three states have much in common historically, they have chosen distinct political directions since independence, with Kenya opting for a mixed economy

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Upholding democracy in one-party system

by Alan Hutchison

The Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu) party this year celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Always a mass party, it celebrated the occasion in mass style—march pasts, gymnastic displays and crowds and crowds of spectators. It brought to mind the party's early political rallies, when up to 50,000 people would flock into Dar es Salaam to hear Tanu leaders call for independence. Earlier this year I asked President Nyerere, the holder of Tanu card number one, if he could remember details of the first meeting.

"The Tanganyika African Association was drawing up a new programme, a clearer constitution, an objective was to be independence. Then it was suggested—not by me—that we should have a new name. At that time there was the Kenya African Union, and we thought of Tanganyika African Union (TAU) but it was also the time of Mau Mau, so eventually we decided on Tanu." Despite the new union name of Tanzania, the party has preferred to retain the mainland's former name in its title.

For four years Dr Nyerere toured the country, usually in an ancient car still, I believe, preserved. He was ably helped, by those in the leadership still, and by those who have fallen by the wayside. It would show an indifference to history to pretend that the party does not owe a great deal to people like Bibi Titi Mohamed, convicted in a treason case a few years ago (but now released), whose forceful personality played a major role in organizing Tanu's active women's section.

During this time Dr Nyerere presented the territory's case for independence to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and served briefly on the country's Legislative Council before resigning because Africans were not being given enough responsibility in government.

Through good organization and Dr Nyerere's tireless travelling Tanu became a highly effective mass nationalist movement. In the 1958 elections no candidate opposed by Tanu was elected, and in 1960 Tanu won 70 of the 71 seats contested. This posed a dilemma for a party which had always prided itself on the value of discussion. As Dr Nyerere said: "If the people only acquiesce in the Tanu candidate who is submitted to them by the party machinery they are losing their effective power over the representative and his actions."

Dr Nyerere's own reaction was to resign the premiership one month after independence in December, 1961, in order to transform Tanu from a party fighting for independence to one geared to the new task of nation-building.

Tanu was reorganized internally, too. The emergence of Tanzania, first as a *de facto* and then as a *de jure* one-party state was accompanied by efforts to put "creative tension" back into politics. A presidential commission decided that constituencies should be fought by two Tanu candidates, put forward by local branches for endorsement by the national executive. In the first elections held under the new system, two junior ministers and six incumbent MPs failed to be chosen as candidates at all, and two ministers and four junior ministers were actually defeated. The pattern has been repeated in ensuing elections, demonstrating Tanu's enviable ability to uphold the democratic element in one-party democracy, a phrase which in most parts of the world has become quite meaningless.



Electioneering in Tanzania. Dr Nyerere (above) at a pre-independence rally. Below: Bibi Titi Mohamed, who organized the Tanganyika African National Union's active women section and was convicted plotting. She has now been released.



Prosperous minority comes under increasing pressure

by Godfrey Morrison

There are probably about 30,000 Asians still in Tanzania and they remain an influential and conspicuous minority. They have been better treated than in neighbouring Kenya, where they have been long under severe pressure, and much better treated than in neighbouring Uganda, whence they have been summarily expelled. However they are now under considerable and what looks like growing pressure in Tanzania.

President Nyerere's multi-racial ideals are genuine and in the years since independence he has acted with considerable courage to protect the Asian minority from the xenophobic and racist inclinations of some of his followers. He has made use of qualified Asians' skills at all levels of government and in the parastatal bodies; Mr Amir Jamal is Minister for Commerce and Industry and Mr Al Noor Kassam is Tanzania's Minister nominated to the East African Community, where he is in charge of Finance and Administration. It is not surprising that the Asians in East Africa have come under pressure after the departure of the British as they had become a minority but in a class sense because of their commercial energy and enterprise they

had become the area's middle class. In Tanzania as in the other territories they have shown themselves culturally and socially excelling; mixed marriages are rare and most Asians seem to spend their leisure time among their own people.

The degree of mutual suspicion and dislike between Africans and Asians remains high and each possesses a popular and unflattering racist stereotype of the other. Asians generalizing about Africans describe them as lazy and irresponsible while Africans have traditionally regarded Asians as cunning and grasping. However non-racial President Nyerere's intentions may have been it has been inevitable that his moves to transform Tanzania into a socialist society should have hit the Asian community particularly hard since the latter was in control of so much of the retail and wholesale trade. In the past two years the takeover of agriculture has deprived a considerable number of Asians of their livelihood, and is likely to damage further the country's agricultural production. All these moves have been regarded by many Asians not so much as motivated by socialist ideals as by racist prejudice, how- ever unfair this may have been on the Government's side. Since the Asians' commercial energy and enterprise they

sort of middle class between the Africans and the colonial British, many of their aspirations, in the shape of the sort of consumer goods they want to acquire and the sort of life styles they tend to adopt, are essentially western. In Tanzania not only are capitalist ideas under continuous fire but western cultural values and habits in music or dress for example have also been intermittently criticized. This has increased the Asians' sense of being a beleaguered minority.

About half the Asian community holds Tanzanian citizenship. But it is not only the non-Tanzanian Asians, such as the approximately 13,500 British passport holders, who are trying to leave. British passport holders are being allowed to enter Britain gradually under the voucher system. Figures are not available but a reasonable guess is that the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam is probably issuing between 500 and 1,000 vouchers a year. Another popular country for immigrants is Canada and some have managed to gain entry to the United States. Exchange control is stringent and the Asians have found it difficult to get their money out of the country legally. Because of this they have resorted to all sorts of illegal methods extending from over-invoic-

ing for imports to smuggling, which has the Government to justify tighter controls. This led to a sort of vicious circle of mutual suspicion between the Asian community and the Government.

Tanzania's Asians probably about 60 per cent to 40 per cent Hindu, with 90 per cent coming from what is now Gujarat state in north-east of Bombay. A considerable number are Ismailis and followers of the Aga Khan.

Many of these are Tanzanian citizens. But others are non-citizen alike and there is growing tension against the Asian community, mainly from officials of the Government. A common complaint is that the Asians are showing a particular zeal in motor racing and other sports when an Asian is involved. Not that the Asians always have their own friends. I have frequently been surprised at their attitude towards African students in business and government. The Asians' problem, however, is that they are living in a country whose government's policies involve a far-reaching and sometimes harsh onslaught on middle-class values and property, and they are middle class. So the exact seems likely to continue.

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Zanzibar: new ruler eases tensions

Michael Wolfers

United Republic of Tanzania, called Zanzibar, was called Tanzania, was just over 10 years at it could be another 10 years before there is substantive integration.

ident Julius Nyerere's e towards the island Zanzibar, with its neighbour Pemba, is a sensitive and some extraordinary which have taken in Zanzibar, particularly under the rule of the shahk Abeid Karume, sgerly seized upon by rere's opponents.

points must be con- borne in mind: Zan- as its own president, anks as First Vice- of Tanzania, and an reserved many ant prerogatives to the e Revolutionary Coun- nion was preceded violent revolution completely reversed and dispossessed an gling class at heavy s. Life in Zanzibar being reshaped the traumatic events

already clear that ny administration About Jumbo, and more flexible his predecessor, his tensions in Zanzibar improved relations mainland. A pro- over the assassi- Shaikh Karume's complication of gined remaining in- on the mainland, intaining exacerbating but the basis for remains.

nakes economic and sense that the two should evolve x and people of Zan- origin are serving in an public life. While iting of the two gov- is a long-term pro-

cess, it does seem that it has moved more slowly in the first 10 years than President Nyerere would have wished.

The legal system, under the constitutional agreement, is a Zanzibar subject, but it is an embarrassing to Dr Nyerere's Government that defendants in Zanzibar are not allowed legal representation.

Without rejecting Shaikh Karume's history as the mainspring of the Afro-Shirazi Party, Shaikh Jumbo has introduced significant shifts in internal policy and has been more ready to travel abroad and to make contact with other government systems. He has recently visited several of Tanzania's African neighbours and is a more credible representative of the united republic than was Shaikh Karume, who did not hide the fact that his political interests did not go far outside Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shaikh Karume's enthusiasm for new projects has stamped itself on Zanzibar which is a mixture of historical relics, now refurbished for the first time in 10 years, and ambitious new buildings, incongruous with the climate and environment of Zanzibar. Modernization has come to Zanzibar, which had money to spend as the price of cloves soared, and has resulted in some mud- dle which Shaikh Jumbo is seeking to tidy up.

Foreign powers have assisted in the moderniza- tion programme, with China supplying factories and British contractors engaged in civil engineering schemes and a British company building a television station. Zanzibar has its own pattern of consular relations which, though reminiscent of mainland diplomacy appears to be directed independently.

While Zanzibar continued to allow visitors in the past few years there were constraints and restrictions and a seeming passivity in the island life. The old town of Zanzibar is like several of the Arab-influenced towns along the African mainland coast but Zanzibar's island setting is spectacularly beautiful and the sight and smell of spices add piquancy to the landscape.

Zanzibar, an outpost of Arabia, was of historic importance in the growth of inter-African commerce (tragically through slave trading, for which it was once a major centre) and was the starting point for much of the early European exploration of Africa. Burton and Livingstone tra- velled from there when the Sultan was a powerful ruler. The sultanic dynasty was overthrown in the revolution of January, 1964, a month after Britain granted independence.

Zanzibar, under the Afro-Shirazi Party, has become a part of Africa, though many of the most important architectural and decorative features of the town are echoes of the long period of south-western Arabian influence. But what is memorable about the island is not only the carved and studded doors of Livingstone's former house by the harbour but also the extraordinary sensuous, lush appeal of the natural setting.

It is a profusion of rich colour, heavy blue sea, white coral and vivid green of the vegetation under what is usually a hot and sultry sky. Away from the modern developments, Zanzibar is still very much like one's imaginary Africa rather than the reality of much of Africa today, perhaps because Zanzibar

island retains the appearance and atmosphere described in the early Euro- pean travellers' tales.

Contemporary Zanzibar's political sensitivities derive from an unusual degree of outside control during the island's history. The society which the European explorers witnessed was an Arab minority with numerous slaves, and long after slavery was abolished social exclusivity of the minority survived in Zanzibar.

The change to African rule was bloody and cata- clysmic and expressed tradi- tional resentments that had been submerged during a relatively short period of British Foreign Office and Colonial Office rule. The Arab and Asian population of Zanzibar has been dispos- sessed and there have been bizarre incidents of forced inter-racial marriages, particu- larly under the Karume regime.

The future for Zanzibar lies in closer integration with the mainland which will allow better economic and job prospects, particu- larly for young people. Shaikh Karume and Presi- dent Nyerere met to agree on union within a few weeks of the January 1964 revolution, and both leaders understood that the agree- ment was only a prelimi- nary move, hence the im- portant list of subjects which remained within the exclusive competence of the Zanzibar Government—in- cluding agriculture, educa- tion, health, information, pris- ons, energy and justice.

As fear of counter-revo- lution recedes and the con- fidence of the Afro-Shirazi Party grows, it should become easier for Shaikh Jumbo, or a successor, to revise and strengthen the union agreement.

Foreign policy: idealism and pragmatism

ia's foreign policy, re- the personality of Union (Zanu) used Tanzania as their base.

It was the relationship with Britain that required the most dramatic adjustment. Like most former colonial powers Britain assumed that it had some right to advise its protégé, and that a very special relationship existed between the two countries—but one based on the master/pupil model rather than the friendship between two sovereign nations.

Tanzania drew attention to the former attitude when soon after inde- pendence it expelled a British national who had in- sulted a Tanzanian.

Notice was thus served that on the personal level a colonial mentality would no longer be tolerated. But Britain was to receive a bigger jolt in 1965 when President Nyerere broke off relations over the Labour Government's failure to contain or reverse Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. Typically, he was one of the few African leaders who responded to an OAU appeal to member states to break relations with Britain over Rhodesia. This cost over a £7m British loan geared to Tanzania's second development plan.

Relations with Britain were resumed again in 1968, but they suffered a further trauma in 1970 with the Heath Government's decision to supply a limited amount of military equipment to South Africa. In the event Tanzania, and several other African countries, did not carry out their threat to leave the Commonwealth (it would surely have been more dramatic if they had asked Britain to leave since it was Britain which was acting contrary to Commonwealth interests).

Relations have been on the mend once again since Labour took office, and aid has resumed. But Britain's connexion with South Africa, as ambiguous as ever and with no real lead expected from the East African Community, formed of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, has just survived the traumas of the Tanzanian-backed invasion of Uganda by pro-Obote supporters and subsequent border wars. There have been border squabbles too with another neighbour, Malawi, whose policy of cooperation, until recently, with South Africa has put it well and truly beyond the pale.

A halting rapprochement is now in evidence. One of President Nyerere's most celebrated acts of principle, the recognition of Biafra, was based perhaps more than anything else on an igno- rance of the situation. Cer- tainly the federal view, never very well put across, did not match the persuasiveness of Ibo arguments, presented with such assurance by smooth-tongued Biafran envoys. General Gowon's statesmanlike behaviour in the war, as well as his person- ality, which impressed President Nyerere at the OAU "reconciliation meet- ing", persuaded the Tan- zanian leader to mend fences quickly.

It has been Tanzania's special relationship with China that has excited most comment, but the downright silly (Tanzania was to observe the Chinese New Year holiday, according to one predictable paragraph of South Africa, whose Prime Minister has opined that the Chinese presence in Tanzania, threatens the stability of the entire continent. This "relationship between most un- equal equals" as President Nyerere once called it, has certainly fulfilled the expectations of one commen- tator who believed that it would "excite worry in other states".

The Chinese involvement in Tanzania is considerable. Chinese instructors train the army, navy and air wing, and China has supplied equip- ment for all three, including a number of MIG 17s and light tanks. China chose Tan- zania (and Zambia) as the site for the largest communist aid project, the £170m Tanzam railway.

Thanks to the financing conditions of the railway China has now replaced Britain as Tanzania's chief supplier. China has also assisted in the construction of several other important projects in Tanzania, includ- ing the Friendship textile mill, a farm implements fac- tory, a radio transmitter, a large agricultural scheme and a naval base; it has provided medical teams, police train- ing and emergency relief. China has been the chief, and virtually sole, supplier of aid to Zanzibar.

China has also been taken as a model for many nation- building ideas, such as the practical element in Tanza- nian schooling, the philosophy of self-reliance, the emphasis on agriculture-based develop- ment, the need for frugality and the adult education programme.

But Chinese involvement in Tanzania, massive though it is, should not be mistaken for influence. No Chinese advisers have permeated into the Civil Service or into the hierarchy of the army, let alone into State House. In many ways there is no need to revise President Nyerere's assertion made shortly after independence that "when it comes to actual facts, this country is completely western".

there has been no desire to do business yet the East African Community, formed of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, has just survived the traumas of the Tanzanian-backed invasion of Uganda by pro-Obote supporters and subsequent border wars. There have been border squabbles too with another neighbour, Malawi, whose policy of cooperation, until recently, with South Africa has put it well and truly beyond the pale.




GAPEX

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Tanzania Housing Bank

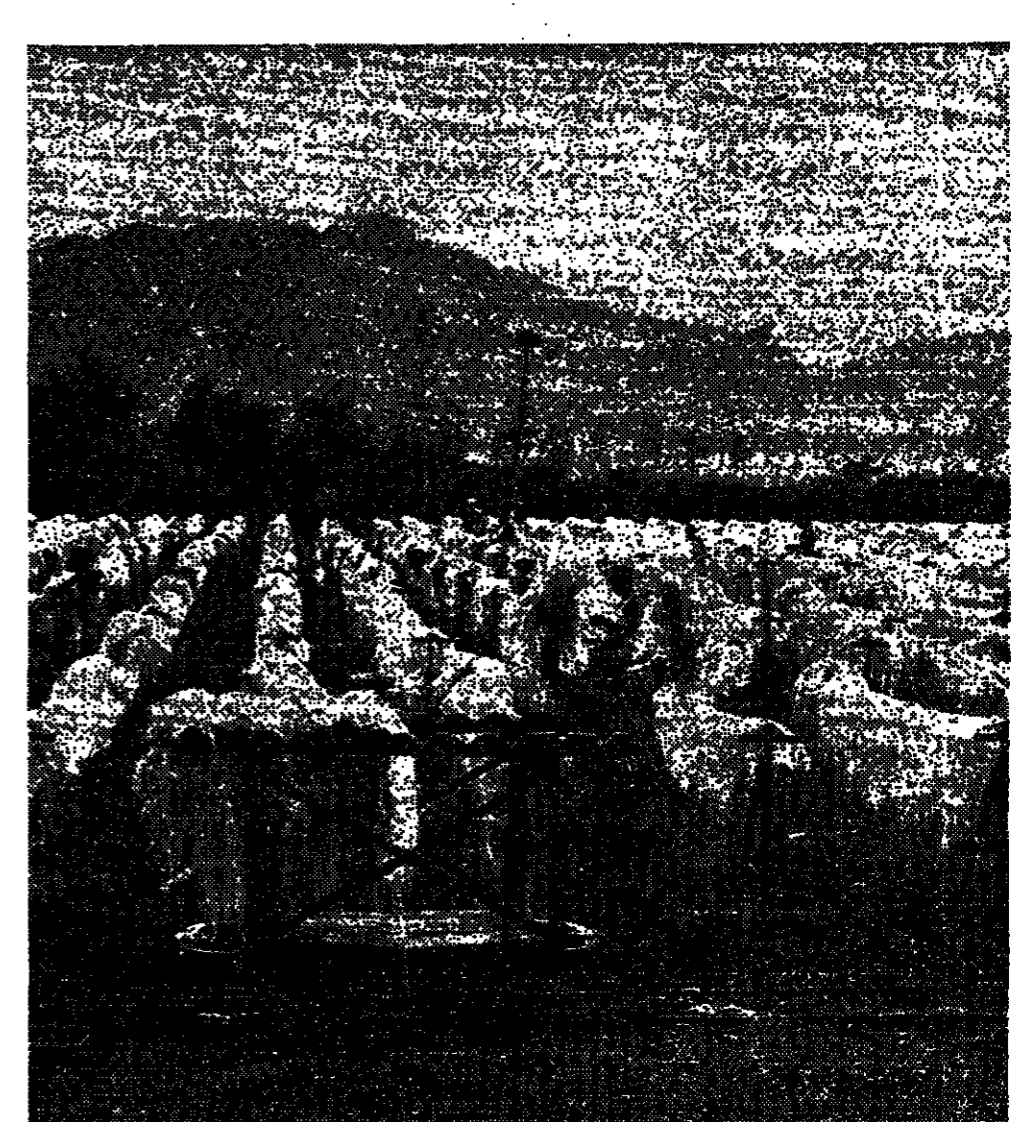
- The Tanzania Housing Bank is a fully Government owned institution with an authorized share capital of Shs.100,000,000.
- It started operations on 1st January 1973.
- It has its Head Office in Dar es Salaam and branches and Agents throughout Tanzania.
- The Bank mobilises local savings and external resources for housing development, especially low cost housing.
- The THB operates savings, time and fixed deposit accounts and pays interest on these accounts.
- The rate of interest paid on the accounts ranges from 4½% to 6% per annum depending on the type of account.
- The Bank offers loans for construction or purchase of residential houses, offices, godowns, warehouses, industrial estates and other commercial premises.
- It charges rates of interest which vary from 6% p.a. for residential housing loans to 9% p.a. for commercial loans
- The Bank finances activities related to the building industry, e.g. the production of local building materials.
- The THB guarantees loans and gives technical and other assistance to those engaged in housing and the building industry in general.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL OR WRITE TO:

THE GENERAL MANAGER
 Tanzania Housing Bank, Hifadhi House, Azikiwe Street,
 P.O. Box 1723
 Dar-es-Salaam,
 Cable: HIFADHI, Telephone 23258.

THE TANZANIA SISAL AUTHORITY

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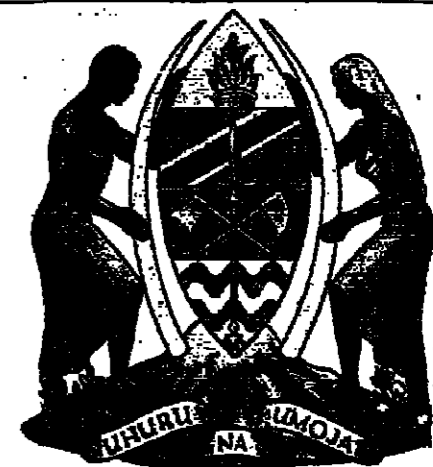
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 TANZANIA SISAL AUTHORITY,
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LAND OF BEAUTY, LAND OF UJAMAA

TANZANIA



CAPTIONS: (1) Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) highest mountain in Africa and Tanzania's "Shining Mountain" (2) Two farmers examining their healthy young maize crop. (3) Cattle breeding in Tanzania. (4) The old and the new Dar-es-Salaam. (5) Sorting diamonds at Mwañdu. (6) Wildebeest grazing in the Serengeti, "the finest game park in the world." (7) Dar-es-Salaam Harbour (Haven of Peace). (8) Cloves, Zanzibar's main cash crop.

For further information consult our High Commission in London 43 Hertford Street W1Y 8DB

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JUSTICE

FROM AN ADDRESS BY H.E. PRESIDENT JULIUS K. NYERERE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1974, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE TURKEYEN THIRD WORLD LECTURES.

"The important work for our future is . . . in serious detailed planning . . . directed at a shared goal—total independence for our states."

Reflecting on the growing understanding of the true nature of independence, of the need for it to be economic as well as political, President Nyerere said that the years since the first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in 1961 had taught the Third World countries three things: that the economic vulnerability of newly independent states tempted stronger nations to violate their sovereignty for economic gain; that dependence on another country for development invited economic blackmail; but, finally, that poor countries could act together to resist international economic subjection.

"Economic independence does not imply a desire for national self-sufficiency . . . we are not trying to reject or run

away from the inter-dependence of the modern world . . . our nations want to co-operate with others for their common benefit. . . . Comparing the position of small and poor nations in the world with that of unorganised workers in an un-restricted capitalist system, President Nyerere said: "Our poverty and separate weakness mean that we sell the product of our labour in markets dominated by those who can afford to wait." But the workers had learned to improve their position by banding together into Trade Unions and forming co-operatives and now the poor countries of the world were beginning to learn from their example.

"We want to receive at the international level the same justice which a worker rightly demands within a nation."

In their own nations workers movements had been able to enforce guaranteed conditions of work, security of income and availability of social services; and these improvements, though not changing the fundamental nature of capitalism, were real gains and not to be scorned. In the international economy, however, the only "regulations" on the competition for private profit were negotiated among the strong for their own

protection. In these conditions it was not surprising that inequalities between rich and poor nations continued to grow year by year.

Dr. Nyerere said: "I believe that we poor nations are partly to blame for the persistence of this situation. For we have been confusing political equality of rights with economic equality." He warned that by accepting the fiction of equal standing in the existing international economic system instead of trying to change its basically unfair conditions poor nations were acquiescing in their own exploitation. The present system accentuated existing inequalities.

First, the poor nations were poor in real terms and especially in terms of technology, infrastructure and related efficiency. Second, their poverty meant they had few resources which could be devoted to investment. Third, international corporations which managed the extractive and manufacturing industries in many poor countries repatriated much of their income. Fourth, developing countries found marketing barriers within the rich countries when they attempted to export finished rather than primary products and consequently they forfeited the multiplier effects of processing. Fifth, the

demand for raw materials did not generally rise proportionately to the rise in incomes in the developed world. And finally, many poor countries depended heavily on an export commodity which was of only marginal importance to the economies of the importing nations; consequently they had little bargaining power in relation to their exports.

A national government could take steps to mitigate class and regional inequalities in its own country; there was no world government to do the same on a global scale. Such action depended at present on the aid policies of the richer countries, and these were scarcely significant when they provided for a mere 0.35% of the Gross Domestic Product of the 14 richest countries in genuine, untied aid.

The only remedy for poverty was in the hands of the poor nations themselves. They were not as helpless as they sometimes believed. Their power lay in the Third World as a whole—not only oil but minerals and primary commodities as well as markets for their own manufactured goods. Given the impetus of competition for these goods and markets the wealthy nations might be induced to make what to them were really marginal

concessions but which, to the poorer countries, were essential and vital changes. To this end it was essential for each Third World country to get control of its own economy so as to allow it to determine its trade patterns and relationships and so implement any decisions taken in support of a Third World strategy of trading terms reform.

Third World nations could help one another, and lessen the monopolistic strength of the wealthy nations, by trading together. The President mentioned India as an example of a country which now produces the simpler types of capital equipment. This would require positive action by governments in giving preference to other Third World countries and in resisting the high-pressure salesmanship of traditional suppliers. It might also involve some sacrifices. "Yet unless we do change our trading partners wherever this is at all possible, our nations will remain economic satellites of the rich states."

They could co-operate in joint ventures and services such as shipping lines, research institutions, economic consultancy services (which had proved of immense value to O.P.E.C. in negotiating its oil price increases) and the exchange of technical assistance.

Third World Nations could act together "like a Trade Union of the Poor in negotiations with the rest of the world."

It would be absurd, President Nyerere warned, to expect such co-operation to be easy. Temptations to short-term individual benefit would always be there. But in the long run no one was helped if for instance, one country paying more than was necessary for foreign investment. As far as trade between Third World countries was concerned, a serious difficulty was that the goods themselves would rarely be cheaper and might sometimes be of poorer quality than those supplied by the developed countries. But . . . "the fact is that independence can never be attained without some sacrifice. We have to make a choice."

"Choosing to work towards economic independence does not mean that we are declaring economic war on the wealthy nations of the world. . . . We are simply saying that we are poor nations living in a world dominated by rich nations. . . . The task of building economic independence and becoming free and equal partners in the world economy is a difficult one. . . . In the massive work which has to be done . . . the responsibility is ours."

تکذا من الأصل



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Benn withdrawal of £8m aid to NVT increases prospect of nationalization

Maurice Corina... already been tabled but not presented to the Commons... Levels of home output are determinants of export pricing...

Levels of home output are determinants of export pricing... Others include two men with knowledge of the motor industry... Mr Barber, deputy chairman and managing director...

Kissinger forecast of controls to save energy

From Frank Vogl... Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, said here today that it was his firm impression...

Gulf oil states poised for prompt emulation of Aramco takeover

By Roger Vioyeve... As talks open in London today to discuss the final details of a complete takeover of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco)...

Order will allow rise in subsidized food prices

By Hugh Clayton... Government efforts to peg prices of subsidized foods are being hampered by the market disturbances created by the subsidies themselves...

Leyland wins £50m Egyptian contract

On Dec 8—A £50m agreement was signed today under which Leyland will build a vehicle assembly plant in Egypt... The agreement was signed at a meeting between Lord St. Leonards and Abdel Aziz Hegazi...

Motor union leaders will discuss crisis

By R. W. Shakespeare... Urgent discussions will be held by union leaders this week on the deepening crisis in the motor industry and the far-reaching effects on a whole range of other industrial sectors...

Mr Healey takes a broad agenda to Saudi talks

By Our Energy Correspondent... Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left London yesterday by RAF Comet for Saudi Arabia...

Mr Varley will outline plans to save UK fuel

Details of Britain's energy saving campaign will be revealed today by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy... The overall objective will be to remind everybody that Britain can no longer afford to consume energy on the scale of the pre-1973 oil price rises...

Alfa Romeo lay-offs agreed with unions

Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest motor vehicle manufacturer after Fiat, has initiated an agreement with the unions for the loss of 26 working days between now and the end of May...

10pc fall in home sales of British cars last month

1973. In the first 11 months the total at 872,986 is more than 24 per cent down on the 1972 total of 1,147,479... Last month Datsun, the leading Japanese car distributor, increased its market share to 9.64 per cent...

Sofico property group asks for moratorium

From Harry Debelius... About 20,000 Spanish and foreign shareholders found their investments and dividends blocked this weekend after Sofico, Spain's biggest tourist-apartment development company, asked courts to declare a moratorium on its debts...

Phoenix gives assurance on Jessel loan interest

By Our Financial Staff... Jessel's fate is still unclear, but it has embarked on a programme of disposals under the supervision of its bankers... The group has recently raised some cash by sales of its unit trust business, Jessel Britannia, and its insurance subsidiary, Life and Equity...

Bank governors to consider oil funds problem

By David Blake... Central Bank governors from the leading industrial nations of the West meet in Basle today to discuss the recurring problems of the world monetary system, and in particular the difficulties caused by the huge funds which have been built up by oil producers...

Brazil sugar curb

Brazil has told the United States that it can not deliver an additional 50,000 tons of sugar this year or guarantee shipments for the first semester of 1975...

Cumululus Extracts from The Chairman's Statement for 1974. The fall in the net asset value of our shares during this unpleasant year, though less than that of the All-Share Index and much the same as that of most other investment trusts, is nevertheless disappointing...

Alitalia move to meet losses From John Earle Rome, Dec 8. Alitalia, the Italian national airline which forms part of the state-owned IRI Group, has decided on a capital reconstruction to meet accumulated losses amounting at the end of June to £8,475m (lire 432,300m). An extraordinary shareholders' meeting at the end of last week decided to write down the 50,000m lire share capital to 2,500m lire, then reconstitute it by offering 47.5 million shares of 1,000 lire as a rights issue...

Man-made fibres output 10pc down on year ago By Peter Hill. Output of Britain's man-made fibres industry this year is expected to be more than 10 per cent less than in 1973, according to the latest forecasts published today by the British Man-Made Fibres Federation. Over the first ten months of this year total man-made fibre production was down by 9.6 per cent, the federation said. Staple fibre output declined by 10.4 per cent and filament yarn by 8.4 per cent. Total production in October amounted to 50.71 million kilograms representing a fall of 24.4 per cent on the total production figure for a year earlier. But the federation pointed out that comparisons with a year earlier were misleading because October, 1973 marked the peak of last year's output boom while this year the fibres industry had been plagued by industrial disputes and raw material shortages.

Mr Varley will outline plans to save UK fuel. Details of Britain's energy saving campaign will be revealed today by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy. The overall objective will be to remind everybody that Britain can no longer afford to consume energy on the scale of the pre-1973 oil price rises. Prime targets will be the motorists and shops and offices. The speed limit on motorways may remain unchanged but a new 60 mph limit on all other roads is likely. Shops and offices could find that there will be maximum thermostat levels for internal heating and there could be restrictions on lighting for display and advertising. The Government wants to save the maximum amounts of energy but is anxious that its measures should not affect industrial production.

BURGESS PRODUCTS Company (Holdings) Second Half Improvement Expected to Continue. 1974 1973 Group Turnover 10,428,214 9,325,352 Profit before tax 449,484 1,110,026 Profit after tax 302,503 681,823 Dividend per share 4.93656p 4.725p Earnings per share 6.4p 13.5p

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

City fatalism over state intervention

For those who enjoy an idle weekend speculation, a thought that might have crossed the mind on a Sunday afternoon was how the Government of February 1971 might have approached the present problems of British Leyland. To compare British Leyland's problems with those of Rolls-Royce may not, of course, seem fair: Leyland has already stressed that it could if necessary have got through the present winter without Government aid, albeit that this might have involved substantial pruning. But that said, we do appear to be talking about a situation in which there is a call for substantial short and long-term financing to preserve the company at roughly its present capacity, and financing of a size that would probably not be forthcoming were it not known that there was a backer of last resort in the background.

Just how the Government of February 1971 would have reacted can, of course, be no more than a matter for Sunday afternoon musing. Where there is a striking comparison between December 1974 and nearly three years earlier, however, is in the reaction of the City.

The first and inevitable question is whether a City that is hotly opposed to nationalization and the National Enterprise Board has in fact forced Leyland into the arms of the Government by closing the doors of the capital market to the company. More bluntly, has the City failed Leyland?

The answer here is a simple one. Early in 1972 the City market put more than £30m for shares at 45p that nobody today wishes to buy at less than a sixth of that value. It subscribed for convertible loan stock that now stands at less than a third of its original price. So, quite apart from the fact that it would be difficult for the City to subscribe new equity without some form of capital restructuring of the company, it is little wonder that the doors are now closed.

Fortunately for the City, moreover, this is a case where the fortunes and problems of the company are so widely known and so repeated that its unwillingness to provide a further massive capital injection can probably be understood by the public at large. But that in itself can only be counted as partly satisfactory. For the City's task now—or more specifically the task of the national shareholders—should be to make sure that they do all they can to protect their investment. That is going to—or should—involve hard negotiations with both the management and the Government, and it may be here that the City finds itself on considerably weaker ground.

It is probably not going to be sufficient for the larger shareholders to say we put up money in the past and look what happened. We are back to the old question of whether or not the larger shareholders have done enough to see that their capital is well-managed. Unfortunately for the City, Leyland is not a happy case to pick for this kind of argument since opinion about the company and its problems has been fairly diverse. Many would say that turning the merger to its full benefits was always going to be a 10-year task and that the present problems were as much as anything the fault of capricious government policies and the energy crisis. Unfortunately for the City Leyland has not been a case where there has been a clear majority view that the company's problems were exclusively those of management and structure.

While this could well serve to weaken the City's band over the coming months, to me it is not the most important aspect of the affair. What is far more important is that the City, and one can probably say to a man allowed itself to be lulled into believing that state intervention was inevitable. And if one is now talking about a

deepening recession, one can all too easily see the City adopting precisely the same attitude over a number of other major companies. It is a highly dangerous attitude.

If the City really believes that at the end of the day a number of companies will have no choice but to go to the state—and I am not talking here about the state taking companies into public ownership for political reasons—then the City must do one of two things, and fast. Either it must enter into league with the interventionists, and with Sir Don Ryder as prospective head of the NEB that now looks like a line that may be worth exploring further. Or it must increase the energy and cohesion with which it puts forward the case for private enterprise and the Government policies required to allow it to work satisfactorily to the benefit of all. To sit back and say that intervention is inevitable could be the death knell for an independent City.

BLMC

Watch the loan stock

One thing to emerge very plainly from the Government moves to support British Leyland is that the loan stock holders are better off. The possibility that the group will go under in a welter of debts and cash-flow problems has been stayed off; and to some extent the fact that the Government is prepared to guarantee new loans from the banks improves the security of existing loans from the stock holders. The cost of servicing all the loan capital and long-term borrowings is relatively small: 56.78m last year. And with the Government now fully involved in keeping the group in business there is that much more in the apple cart to be upset if the loan stock trustees—Commercial Union—are obliged to demand repayment on any failure to service it.

What is not so plain is just how much better off the loan stock holders are. To the extent that Government support eliminates the likelihood of liquidation, the possibility that a pattern will develop similar to that which brought massive gains to some Rolls-Royce shareholders—and long-term debtors—eventually be nationalized outright, in which case the loan stock might be redeemed at par forthwith, or left to run its term. In the second place, part of the group's activities might be hived off, in which case prompt redemption is unlikely.

And in the third place, the group might continue to exist in a semi-independent existence, in which case repayment ahead of the term is out of the question. Even on the latter scenario, however, the loan stocks have their attractions, and particularly the 7½ per cent convertible 1982-87. The conversion rights, of course, count for nothing.

Time was when a cash crisis at BLMC would have rocked the Nuffield charitable trusts down the Nuffield family tree. Today the outlook can hardly be cheerful—but it is not quite as dire as it might have been thanks to the good offices of the Charity Commissioners.

The passing of the final dividend in 1971 prompted the commissioners to step up the pressure on the Nuffield trustees to reduce their 10 per cent stake in BLMC. In the event they sold over a third of their shares for some £8m in May, 1971; the residue would then have been worth around £14m.

Today, the same stake would be worth less than a fifth of that figure at stock market valuation. And a large slice of the trustees' income is now probably retained, meanwhile the charitable instincts of Mr Wedgwood Benn.

But the flat yield, at £32, is 22.3 per cent, which is considerably better than most fixed interest stocks with 13 years to redemption.

Merchant banks

Waiting for the upturn

Merchant banks have always represented a highly geared investment and never more so than this year. The sector's shares have dropped by just over three-quarters against a 56 per cent slump in the FT All-Share index, which is harsh treatment indeed if one assumes it is unthinkable for the Bank of England to allow an accepting house to go under. And although several houses have indicated declining profits, most recently Hill Samuel and Hambros, none has yet gone so far as to indicate actual losses.

But the areas of doubt are clear enough. Balance sheet totals will be significantly lower this year. In most cases that will reflect a desire to show a more conservative balance sheet face at a time when conservatism is acknowledged an asset in banking circles.

Corporate finance activity has been down hard, of course, as has investment management, while equity portfolios have taken the inevitable beatings. More worrying on a medium-term view is the evidence that the merchant banks' inability to back their judgment with funds on any scale is seriously inhibiting factor when it comes to getting new business, or holding on to old.

But the process of erosion is not turning out to be quite as rapid as many expected. Barring Midland Bank's acquisition of the outstanding shares in Samuel Montagu there have been none of the clearing bank bids for accepting houses that analysts anticipated once the Bank of England made clear it would have no objections. Instead, the clearer have preferred to build up their own merchant banking expertise, inevitably a slow and uncertain process for such large and conservatively run concerns.

Unicorp

Charter's stake

While the Union Corporation board spurred on by its financial advisers, has reluctantly agreed to the latest Gold Fields of South Africa offer, the matter is still not settled. Far from it.

Dominating the scene now is Charter Consolidated with 10 per cent and the question is whether it will go along with General Mining which is poised at any time to raise its holding from 28 to 29.9 per cent. Probably the level of acceptances will prove the deciding matter for Charter as it would not wish to be seen to be apparently frustrating the wishes of the smaller shareholders if they accept in volume to the 40 per cent level. And to encourage them along, it is conceivable that GFS would add an extra share to its present package of 13 shares for every 100 Unicorp plus the 124p a share cash element.

Certainly the present terms are unexciting with Unicorp's earlier arguments as to asset and earnings contributions still not fully answered. Unless one takes a bearish view of the gold share market, Unicorp shares should be retained, meanwhile as there are still another seven weeks before the die is cast.

Eighteen months ago when the Conservatives were enjoying British industrialists to invest, the big names responded by rolling out their projections. British Leyland, which was then heading for 1972/73 profits of just over £50m, the first reasonable return in its history, declared plans to spend £500m over five years.

By international standards capital spending of around £100m was not unduly ambitious. Having invested heavily throughout the 1960s Daimler-Benz had, for example, spent that much in 1972. But it is suggested that British Leyland was at last able to come to grips with one of its most fundamental problems, the need to replace outdated plant and production facilities at many of its factories, and the need, too, to produce a range of models which would be wholly competitive with the vehicles from Europe and Japan.

Thus, spending at this level was the minimum necessary, but it was also the maximum British Leyland could reasonably afford. And it was a long-range programme built on a fragile basis; it depended utterly on nothing going badly wrong.

September, 1973, saw the company's financial position at its most healthy since the merger five years earlier. British Leyland Holdings and Leyland, it was profitable and appeared to be talking realistically about becoming more so. Profits of perhaps £70m seemed possible in 1973/74.

Financial systems had been brought under much stricter

British Leyland's financial millstone

BRITISH LEYLAND: the cash picture

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cash flow	44	45	48	60	63	75
Capital spending (56)	(51)	(67)	(50)	(42)	(63)	(63)
Changes in working capital	—	26	52	45	(70)	(28)
Cash surplus (deficit)	(12)	(32)	(71)	(35)	91	40

Source: Phillips & Drew.

control. So, as the table shows, while capital spending since the merger had usually exceeded cash flow, the position appeared controllable in that British Leyland's efforts to improve financial systems had helped bring about a substantial reduction in gearing.

At the end of the 1972/73 period, with working capital requirements down by just under £30m—largely reflecting tight stock control and an increase in credit—there was a surplus of some £33m. Net cash balances stood at £50m.

For the first time, it seemed, British Leyland's liquidity position allowed some marginal room for flexibility. But it was very much a high wire act. Even then, before the three-day week, the prospect looked difficult.

As a boom in car sales got underway in 1973 British Leyland found itself unable to meet demand due to a combination of continuing labour problems and because its production was caught wrong-footed in assessing the extent of the boom.

home market slumped from above 40 per cent to around 32 per cent in 1973. Importers dramatically increased their penetration of the British market.

But even with the onset of the oil crisis in the autumn of 1973, Britain's only major motor manufacturer seemed to have some luck going its way. Sterling depreciation meant that importers' products increased in price and British Leyland's strategy was to regain its former market share at the expense of the importers.

The three-day week and labour disruptions wrecked any chance of that. Around 100,000 units were lost. This and the cost of unrecovered overheads during the short-time working cost profits at least £20m during the first half of the 1973/74 period.

Moreover, there were other ominous signs. European and north American demand was turning down and in Australia, where the company had attempted to rejuvenate its subsidiary with plans for a new "Australian" big car, a combination of factors was leading to substantial losses. Meanwhile,

the implications of inflation were becoming all too clear.

The company's interim report showed overall losses of £16.6m reflecting a sharp fall in unit output. More significantly, given the present situation, interest charges doubled to £8.25m. Higher rates were part of the answer, but it also meant that British Leyland's cash had gone.

While truck demand remained good during the summer, car sales fell back sharply as the group continued to wrestle with the effects of the three-day week and further labour problems. It was by then a question of when rather than whether British Leyland would need substantial aid.

Inflation was placing profit margins under serious pressure and also meant that the cost of financing working capital had risen by some £70m annually.

By the time of the Budget last month, with the extent of the impending industrial liquidity crisis clear enough, British Leyland, now heavily borrowed and still committed, as it must be, to its £500m capital spending programme—the time scale had now slipped to seven years—was holding virtually no stocks of finished cars.

taken some action to pre-empt the probable downturn demand, notably by waiving some 10,000 employees and the decision to stop manufacturing and thus the losses in Australia, the ability in 1975 must be the company will be hard-pressed to make profits at all while a same time having to finance massive overhead cost and

the Government's short measure is to underwrite banks' lending to the country, apparently, after a query committee has reported in new capital in for an equity stake of pe 25 per cent.

Those bank borrowings be anything between £50m and £100m now, but inflation is likely to put interest cost falling demand for worldwide suggests the situation is capable of acting rapidly within a ma weeks.

The outcome could be a total nationalization of Leyland, for the sums in in putting the company proper long-term basis at least £300m.

Given that the outcome will be government control the company probably a description for new shares holders to the existing holders of British Leyland. The answer may simply they will have to live with remnants of their invest the British motor industry.

Goodrick-AE

Decision time in Ferranti crisis

The problems get bigger and bigger. For the moment it is British Leyland which is hogging the headlines. But as the politicians and public are urged to stand by their solutions it should not be forgotten that there lurks in Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's pending trial another file marked "Ferranti".

All the signs are that the Ferranti affair is nearing the decision-making stage. The group has been alerted by Mr Benn to stand by the final round of consultations and it is firmly on the cards that the Secretary of State will call management and labour together within the next few weeks, probably before Christmas, to unveil his grand design.

The shape of the package has now almost certainly been finalized. It is expected to contain two main elements: a government stake in the group, and a medium-term loan to tide it over the next year or so.

Implicit in the size of the stake which the state would like to take is a watering-down of the control over the group which has been wielded by the Ferranti brothers—Sebastian and Basil. At present these two control between them about 56 per cent of the four million ordinary shares of the group.

The creation of about two million new shares to be taken up by the government would effectively give the state a blocking share.

To Ferranti, then, may go the questionable honour of being one of the first major companies a proportion of whose shares would be taken over by the government instrument for the reform of industry, the National Enterprise Board.

Giant problems face the new men at GM

America's economy is in a recession, but the automobile industry is in the midst of a "depression", one top company executive said the other day, reflecting a view that is now widespread.

The figures support this statement, showing present sales down more than 35 per cent on a year ago, profits at their lowest levels in years and unemployment in the industry rising at a dramatic rate.

By sheer coincidence the crisis comes just as the two top executives of General Motors Corporation, Richard Gerstner and Edward Cole, reach the mandatory retirement age of 65. Thus the unenviable task of pulling the world's largest manufacturing company out of a serious slump falls on the shoulders of men who could well have hoped for easier assignments.

General Motors' new chairman is Thomas Murphy, aged 58, who joined the company in 1938 and who, like Gerstner, came to the top via GM's finance department.

The company's new president is Elliott Estes, aged 58, who has been at GM for 49 years and who, like his predecessor in this office is an engineer.

Both new executives have extremely good reputations in Detroit. However, one is forced to question the appointing of men to the top of this company who have no outside experience whatever.

They are men who may, therefore, lack the insight to realize that radical changes are necessary in the old fashioned concepts that have, in large measure, brought about the company's and the car industry's present problems.

The crisis is due to a large extent to the combination of overseas marketing decisions, poor judgment of future demand trends and the failure to appreciate that the old Detroit maxim that "big cars are good cars" may no longer be valid.

The industry would have suffered this year even if it had been led by extremely able managers, since demand for cars is bound to fall under the general pressures of inflation and soaring oil prices.

not foresee the impact on demand of their actions and general inflation and even a few months ago they were expecting total 1974 sales to be around 10 million units.

Now, as 1974 draws to an end, it is becoming plain that total sales this year will be only somewhat above nine million units, compared to sales of 11.4 million last year.

The failure to anticipate the impact on demand of general inflation and sharp car price rises resulted in substantial over-production by all the manufacturers. Because of this mistake, some 14 main production plants are at a standstill, 250,000 industry employees are out of work and dealers have now over 100 days stocks of unsold new cars.

The errors on the production and demand sides have also produced severe industrial relations strains. As tens of thousands of car workers are now indefinitely laid off the impression is becoming widespread among trade union officials that the companies timed the plant closures to avoid having to pay traditional Christmas bonuses. This is just the sort of feeling that can lead to serious labour relations tension in this industry in the months ahead.

Most serious of all is the fact that many of the industry's leaders have still not appreciated that important changes are necessary in the cars they produce. The cost of steel, car components and fuel has soared to the point where the manufacturers have to face the fact that future products must be smaller and more fuel efficient.

Vague plans have been formulated to these ends, but at the same time it is clear that none of the manufacturers is moving with anything like the speed that is now necessary to bring about the changes.

There is a widespread feeling in the industry that the crisis will soon be over, and pious hopes that the Administration in Washington will start encouraging people to start spending.

There are hopes that the Administration and the Congress will delay measures that force manufacturers to make cars that are more economical in terms of fuel and less prone to pollute the environment.

Ford executives have called for a moratorium on the environmental standards; Chrysler

officials have openly deprecate the President Ford review, appeal to people to spend less; and GM gives have simply turn present recession as a bump in the road."

Another factor in the situation is that the blunders by the industry produced big advances foreign car producer: evaluation of the dollar; a particularly hard Japanese and German makers, but having been priced out of the Ai market they now find Detroit's pricing policies once again given them competitive chances.

Views differ greatly immediate outlook for industry. Much will depend on whether or United States admin starts reflation.

A key factor, of course is the industry's prices. Some Detroit believe that the manu have still not learnt lesson that they are raising prices.

Mr Murphy and Mr Estes maintain that "we e pick-up later in the mo particularly as Detroit's disastrous strategy by overly prices".

Estimates on 1975 sales range from eight million among independent estimates to nine to nine and a half units among the manu themselves. There at grounds to believe industry executives are unrealistically optimistic sales outlook.

Industry experts say that the final 1974 production is likely to be cent below the 1973 level at around 10 million units. They add put in the first 1975 looks like being about 10 million units.

Mr Murphy and Mr Estes have indeed unenviable as they grapple with that has seen their company's sales fall in the far to fully 27 per cent the comparative 1973 which has seen net profit the first nine months current year slump \$442m—the lowest level years.

When the industry leaders just did

Business Diary in Europe • M Gautier takes the wheel



Lionel S. Thornton: out of retirement again.

the United Kingdom, and those that know of it are almost certain to be confused by its unique structure. So when the bank decided to open up in London, the obvious solution to its public relations problem was to call in Lionel Thornton.

Thornton, who is 67, can claim to have more experience than any other man of setting up London operations for foreign banks, with the possible exception of Wilfred Wickenden, now at Investitions-und Handelsbank.

Caisse Centrale is his third venture on behalf of a foreign bank and each time he has been brought out of retirement—or should we say the cupboard—to see the new operation on its way. Originally with Lazards, from which he retired as general manager in 1967, he was requested to set up a branch for Mellon Bank.

contacts and the introductions that any new bank in London inevitably need.

Having retired three times already, it might be thought he would now take some tempting to be brought back into business, but Thornton insists not. His whole life, he points out, has been in the City, and although he is a regular golfer, he describes himself as "very much a weekend golfer."

"In any case," he says, "my wife has a life of her own and doesn't want me interfering with it."

Spa e Basque

Spain, you might think, is as much a aerospace power as Switzerland, is a navy power. You would, however, be wrong according to Alvaro Azcarra. He is the Basque who heads the space division of Sener, the Spanish advanced technology consultants.

Azcarra was in London at the weekend in the wake of a £200,000 contract for Sener to design and to produce wire antenna for the European Space Research Organisation's ISEE-B satellite, the International Sun Earth Explorer.

ground support systems for the Geos satellite.

Sener is privately owned by the Sengor family, three brothers and a sister-in-law. The company grew out of a naval architecture business in Bilbao in the mid-fifties and now employs 800 engineers and designers there and in Madrid. It now has three divisions, marine, space nuclear and petrochemical and industrial.

The company produces original designs and drawings but does not normally manufacture. It is in everything from Crinivas LNG yard which Spain is building near Gibraltar, through computer software to plants making Canadian rye whiskey in Spain.

Hotel scandal

An ancient scandal raked over by Derek Taylor and David Bush in a new book concerns the chief Auguste Escoffier and Caesar Ritz, founder of the hotels bearing his name. It seems that in 1898 both were fired from the Savoy Hotel. Escoffier was then chief and Ritz the manager—until an investigation by the Savoy directors.

and calculated to alienate customers."

Ritz, the other manager Echenard and Escoffier, started legal proceedings against the hotel for "wrongful dismissal and breach of contract", although the affair subsequently petered out—probably by mutual consent.

Ritz was obsessed with the search for the perfect hotel, and went on to Paris afterwards to found the hotel bearing his name. Escoffier's Guide Culinaire remains to this day a "bible" of chefs.

The book concludes that only a hotelier with the fanatical following of Ritz could have survived such damning criticism from his previous company.

"The Golden Age of British Hotels, Northwood Publications, price £5.95.

Evidently there is still some sensitivity about the affair. For when compiling the material for their book the authors approached the present Savoy management for confirmation but say they were given no cooperation.

Eventually they fixed a meeting with the personal assistant to Sir Hugh Wontner, the group's chairman and managing director, to discuss the matter. But after half an hour when they had not heard, they left without having had the opportunity of talking it over.

INTERIM STATEMENT

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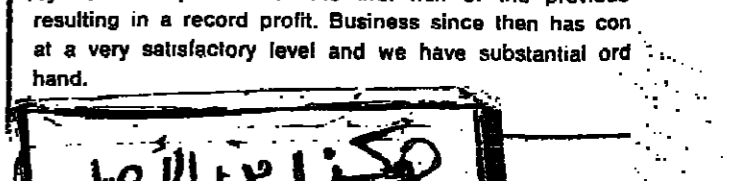
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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended	Six months to
31st March 1974	30th September 1974
£000	£000
4,228	Turnover 2,917
361	Profit before taxation 313
4.4p	Earned per 25p Ordinary share 3.3p
2.07p	Dividend per 25p Ordinary share 1.13p

The increase in the interim dividend is the maximum permitted under present dividend legislation.

Comment by the Chairman Sir Robin Brook C.M.G., O.B. Turnover for the six months to 30th September, 1974 incl by 45% compared with the first half of the previous resulting in a record profit. Business since then has con at a very satisfactory level and we have substantial ord hand.



Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

FINANCIAL NEWS

How to get fair wages for all

idea of the "just wage" "pay anomalies" goes very far... it may constitute the profound differentiation between "labour markets" and "commodities" where the market is not equal...

as most nearly affected by the cost of living on the one hand, and by the experience of comparable workers near them on the other... In our attempts to combat the perpetual instability of such processes, we are tempted to begin at the top...

Moss Engineering making the best of it

Moss Engineering takes comfort in the fact that experience of earlier deflationary periods suggests the company's products will not be hit so badly as others...

gives further details of its partnership with the National Freight Corporation in a 3.3m cubic-foot cold store at Milton Keynes...

Hitachi fears deeper slump

Hitachi, the Japanese heavy industrial group, said profitability would deteriorate further during the second half year ending March 31...

Five Oaks ready for expansion

While net profits of Five Oaks Investments in the year to June 30 last were cut severely from £367,000 to £106,000, the chairman in his annual review says that a further improvement was made in the group's financial position...

Higher BASF payout uncertain

The 1974 payout of BASF AG is likely to be determined by the West German chemical concern's business in the next few months, and not so much by the higher earnings expected this year...

Bejam refundings

Britain's leading retailer of freezer foods, Bejam Group, has announced a refunding of 1.7p per share...

Renwick Group

Poor results from the Volkswagen motor-caravan conversion business and the depressed state of the motor industry, halved interim pre-tax profits of the Renwick Group...

The secretary shortage starts to ease

signs are pointing to a lull in the market for secretaries... The shortage which last year was at its most acute is now being brought under control...

Two girls who left in the summer to look around have asked to come back... Agencies do not seem to be taking on extra girls for the time being...

Bejam refundings

Britain's leading retailer of freezer foods, Bejam Group, has announced a refunding of 1.7p per share...

Renwick Group

Poor results from the Volkswagen motor-caravan conversion business and the depressed state of the motor industry, halved interim pre-tax profits of the Renwick Group...

Briefly

SPREDDWELL GEAR CASE: Taxable profit in six months to June 30, £20,000 (£7,700); dividend, 0.37p (0.36p). UNITED RUBBER & COFFEE: Indonesian Government is still processing British claims for compensation...

Business appointments Conoco North Sea elects executive vice-president

Mr G. J. Maier has been appointed executive vice-president of Conoco North Sea... Mr P. M. Tappesott, chairman of Associated Fisheries, is to succeed Mr W. J. Emmison as chairman of D. A. Macrae & Co...

K SHOES LIMITED Preliminary Results

profits. At £2,258,615 pre-tax profits for the full year were won on 1973 (1,760,624), but the second half shows an improvement over both the second half of 1973 and the first half 1974...

Summary of Group Profits and Dividends Year Ended 30 September 1974 1973 Group turnover 30,304,309 26,579,768 Group profit after all charges but before taxation 2,258,615 2,760,624

British and Irish ferry's recovery

The British & Irish Steam Packet Co expects to make a net profit of £250,000 for 1974 compared with a net loss of £1.1m for 1973...

Guinness, Distillers and Burton figures due

Outstanding profit statements scheduled for this week include Guinness (final, tomorrow), Distillers (interim, Thursday), and Burton Group whose final results are expected on Friday...

Schneider switch deal with Denain

Denain-Nord-est-Lonzevy said over the weekend that it had made available to the Schneider Group an offer holding out the possibility of buying Schneider's 32 per cent interest in Marine-Firminy...

Higher BASF payout uncertain

The 1974 payout of BASF AG is likely to be determined by the West German chemical concern's business in the next few months...

Bejam refundings

Britain's leading retailer of freezer foods, Bejam Group, has announced a refunding of 1.7p per share...

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Bejam refundings

Britain's leading retailer of freezer foods, Bejam Group, has announced a refunding of 1.7p per share...

Wood Hall's record profits a response to 'the changing situation'

Wood Hall Trust Limited has reported a record profit of £1,045 million in the year to 30th June 1974, a 100% increase on the £1,045 million reported for the year to 30th June 1973...

WOOD HALL TRUST LIMITED The full Report and Accounts and Chairman's Statement are available from the Secretary, St. Martin's House, 140 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9LN.

SCAPA GROUP INTERIM REPORT Half year to 30th September 1974 1973 Turnover 15,384 10,887 Profit before taxation 3,100 1,767

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

TCL likely to maintain profit levels

By Andrew Wilson, Mining Correspondent. Barlow Rand's 59 per cent-owned subsidiary, Transvaal Consolidated Ltd., is looking for maintained profits and dividends in the current year with further improvements in 1976.

Encouraging outlook for MTD Mangula

A generally bullish forecast for the current year at MTD (Mangula) is the dominant theme of the deputy chairman's statement. While 1974 is expected to prove in retrospect a quite exceptional year thanks to the strength of the copper price in the first six months, the production outlook of the Mangula mines and the Merits group is encouraging.

Wankie losing money

In the first two months of the current year, Wankie Colliery made a loss of R250,000 which by the end of November had risen to R300,000 despite an increase in coal and coke prices at the beginning of the month.

More share prices

The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Shares Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News: Commercial & Industrial; Moss Engineering; Raine Engineering.

The Times Share Indices

Table with 4 columns: Index, 1974, 1973, Change, % Change. Includes Times Industrial, Times All-Share, etc.

Bank Base Rates

Table of bank base rates for Barclays Bank, FNC, Nat West, etc. with columns for bank name and rate.

Brokers' views

A round-up of stockbroking opinion on the economic outlook suggests that the dire prophecies of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research are not without some support from inside the City.

Kemp-Gee heads its review of gill edged prospects 'The Edge of the Storm' and refers to growing domestic inflation, external recession and currency unrest.

But Kemp-Gee agrees with Simon & Coates, about the outlook for the pound as the major factor for gill edged investors.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing fixed interest stocks with columns for stock name, price, and yield.

Freight report

Persian Gulf tanker rates dropped to their lowest levels since early 1972. Not even at the height of the oil crisis last year did premiums sink to the Worldscale 35 (\$3.62 a ton) paid to a vic by Mobil on Friday.

The new level means that no tanker is able to cover its running costs on a Persian Gulf to Europe voyage and there are abundant indications that owners are preparing for mass lay-ups.

Brokers Galbraith Wrightson noted that most want the six-week passage to Europe to allow them more time to consider the situation and at the same time bring them into areas such as the Mediterranean where ships can lay up and recommission quickly.

Wall Street

New York, Dec 6.—Reacting to news of unfavourable news, the New York stock market tumbled to its second straight sharp loss today.

NY silver closes 6 cents down

New York, Dec 6.—COMEX SILVER futures closed 6 cents down at \$20.15 a pound on a decline in silver prices.

Costs vary so much from tank to tank

Costs vary so much from tank to tank that average lay out points are impossible to compile. Already some 2 million tons of small oilers are lying redundant but so far no vic has withdrawn from the market.

Certainly at Worldscale 35 many vic owners can expect to lose more than \$100,000 over the two to three months Gulf to Europe round voyage.

Barring a rush for tonnage by the majors immediately before Christmas, a fall to Worldscale 30, (\$3.10), or below, could be feasible.

Talbox remains 'sound' in spite of money-lending and other losses

By Ralph Holder. Much of Mr Stanley Lunt's, the chairman's, report and speech on the Talbox Group, as might be expected, dwells on the affairs of Dorchester, the finance and mortgage offshoot of the group.

Mr Lunt (who replaced Mr F. Stebbing as chairman in March), says that the directors of Talbox at Dorchester will continue to take such action as they consider best for the company.

On Dorchester the auditors state that the books and records do not adequately explain certain transactions in connection with the loans and advances detailed in Note 9 to the accounts.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table of Eurobond prices with columns for bond name, price, and yield.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Large table listing unit trust prices and their weekly changes, including various equity and bond funds.

Offshore and International

Table listing offshore and international financial data, including various international bonds and currencies.

Authorised Unit Trusts

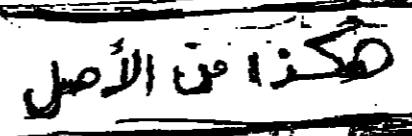
Table listing authorised unit trusts with columns for trust name and current bid/offer prices.

Canadian Prices

Table listing Canadian market prices for various commodities and currencies.

Advertisement for Bank Base Rates with a list of banks and their respective rates.

Advertisement for NY silver closing 6 cents down, including market analysis and price details.



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Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End Dec 23. 5 Contango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days. (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Main table containing stock exchange prices, capitalization, and weekly changes for various companies. Columns include Stock, Price, Change, Green Div, and Company. Sections include ISH FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, MINES, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, and TEA.

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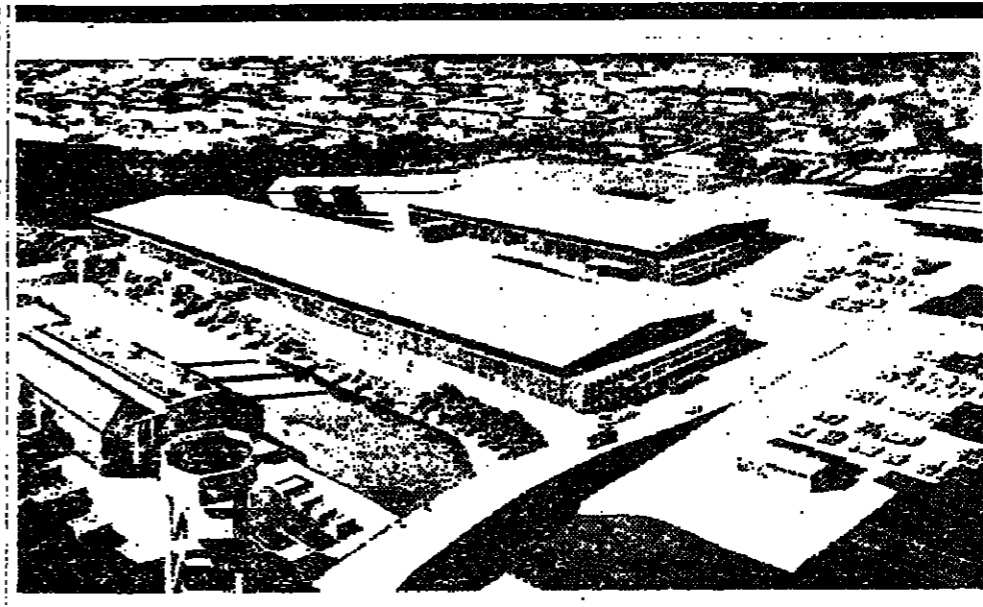
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An artist's drawing of the building at Greenford, Middlesex, claimed to be the largest clear space warehouse in Britain.

With various signs that the large financial institutions are showing increased activity in the property field, it will be interesting to see what response there will be to the proposals put forward by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

The borough is seeking a direct partnership with large institutional investors, cutting out professional developers, to finance the second part of their Eden Walk shop and office scheme in the centre of the town.

The total sum looked for is about £5,400,000, consisting of £4,400,000 for development cost excluding interest rates, and £1m towards land cost. The estimated annual rate of investment based on current prices is about £2,200,000 a year over the development period.

The council, who have obtained title to the whole of the site, are proposing long-term lease and leaseback arrangements which would guarantee a minimum agreed return on an institution's total investment within three years, and a proportion of the growth.

The scheme designed by Ronald Ward and Partners, is an extension of the first phase and is just off Clarence Street. It comprises a system of covered shopping malls linking existing large stores and would include a large store of some 70,000 sq ft, about 30 new shops and 32,500 sq ft of offices.

Outline planning permission has been received and it is hoped that work will begin next September for trading to begin in the spring of 1978. Consultants and letting agents for the council are Donaldsons, of London. The first phase of the Eden Walk development, carried out by the council, was completed in 1967 and included 100,000 sq ft of retail space, compared with about 115,000 sq ft in the present scheme.

The second part of the new Grosvenor Centre in Sutton Coldfield was officially opened last week. The development, which is by the United Kingdom Provident Institution, has been designed by The Harry Weedon Partnership and includes eight large stores and about 70 other shops of varying sizes. It comprises a series of communicating shopping malls and courts restricted to pedestrians. Above the shops there is parking for about 1,000 cars.

The final phase of the development, which will include

Institutions becoming more active

about 40,000 sq ft of offices and a bank, is due for completion by the middle of 1976. Hillier Parker May and Rowland have been consultants and letting agents and have been appointed as estate managers to the centre.

Planning permission has been obtained by Interland Estates for a new retail store with ancillary offices in Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, north London. The site was formerly occupied by Sainsbury's.

The proposed building would provide just under 24,000 sq ft on ground and two upper floors. Interland are looking for a major occupier and the development will be built to individual requirement. Negotiations with several prospective tenants are in hand, they say. The letting agents are Silverman Bourne and Co and Garrard Smith, both of London.

Interland Estates, incidentally, have also completed their new office development, costing £1,300,000, in St Paul's Street, Leeds, the only modern office building to be let in the city at present. Close to the new Bank of England and a short distance from the town hall, the five-storey building provides 20,500 sq ft of offices. Finance for the scheme has been provided by the Standard Life Assurance Co, of Edinburgh, and the design was by Michael Sykes and James Able, Leeds. Letting is through Weatherall Hollis and Gale, of Leeds. The rent is £90,000 a year.

In the industrial field what is claimed to be the largest clear space warehouse in the country has been completed by the Anriol Property Co, a subsidiary of the J. Lyons Group of Companies. The property is at Greenford, Middlesex, off Oldfield Lane, which runs into Western Avenue, and about four miles from Heathrow airport.

Designed by Bovington

Fowler McBride, the warehouse has 197,850 sq ft of clear space on a single floor and in addition there are two floors of offices of 3,275 sq ft each. Eaves height is about 24ft. The rent being asked is between £1.70 and £1.75 a sq ft and letting is through Edward Erdman and Co and Herring Daw.

In Norwich, Wingate Investments are developing the City Trading Estate, which covers about 22 acres close to the city centre and the inner ring road. There is to be a total of 400,000 sq ft of warehouse and light industrial accommodation.

A building of 43,400 sq ft has just been completed for Status Discount Ltd, and work has started on a building of 40,400 sq ft for Booker Belmont Ltd.

Wingate are prepared to erect buildings to occupiers' requirements, but would dispose of sites on ground leases to enable occupiers to benefit from the increased concessions for capital investment recently announced. Lettings are through Percy Howes and Co, of Norwich, and Savills, of London.

Preston Guild Trading Estate, at Preston, a development by Hanover St George Securities, is coming along well. The first phase of 70,000 sq ft is fully let. The second, of the same area and consisting of seven units, has been completed. Two units have been let and negotiations are under way for the rest. Keys are of the order of £5p to 50p a sq ft.

Those two phases cover about five acres of a total of eight acres. A third phase will bring the space on the estate to about 250,000 sq ft, with an investment value of £1,250,000, to be retained in the Hanover St George portfolio.

Amsterdam University have bought from the Amalgamated Investment and Property Group the freehold of an office block of 55,000 sq ft in the central part of Amsterdam. The university, who are to remain tenants, are reported to have paid about 11m guilders.

The building, Amalgamated's whole office investment in the city is to be sold, and is bounded by the Spuisstraat, the Paleisstraat and the Singel canal. Knight Frank and Rutley acted jointly with Drs C Van Zadelhoff in the sale and advised in the original purchase in 1973, when the price was about 8.5m guilders.

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Radio 1 8.00 am, News. 8.00-9.00 am, Tony Blackburn. 9.00-10.00 am, John Peel. 10.00-11.00 am, John Peel. 11.00-12.00 am, John Peel. 12.00-1.00 pm, News. 1.00-2.00 pm, News. 2.00-3.00 pm, News. 3.00-4.00 pm, News. 4.00-5.00 pm, News. 5.00-6.00 pm, News. 6.00-7.00 pm, News. 7.00-8.00 pm, News. 8.00-9.00 pm, News. 9.00-10.00 pm, News. 10.00-11.00 pm, News. 11.00-12.00 pm, News.

Granada 9.35 am, Pippi Longstocking. 10.00 am, Pippi Longstocking. 10.30 am, Pippi Longstocking. 11.00 am, Pippi Longstocking. 11.30 am, Pippi Longstocking. 12.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 12.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 1.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 1.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 2.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 2.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 3.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 3.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 4.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 4.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 5.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 5.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 6.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 6.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 7.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 7.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 8.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 8.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 9.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 9.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 10.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 10.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 11.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 11.30 pm, Pippi Longstocking. 12.00 pm, Pippi Longstocking.

ATV 10.15 am, The Secret Mendips. 10.30 am, The Secret Mendips. 10.45 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.00 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.15 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.30 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.45 am, The Secret Mendips. 12.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 6.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 6.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 6.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 6.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 7.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 7.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 7.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 7.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 8.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 8.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 8.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 8.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 9.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 9.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 9.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 9.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 10.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 10.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 10.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 10.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 11.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 11.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 11.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 11.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.00 pm, The Secret Mendips.

Tyne Tees 10.15 am, Starting Point. 10.30 am, Starting Point. 10.45 am, Starting Point. 11.00 am, Starting Point. 11.15 am, Starting Point. 11.30 am, Starting Point. 11.45 am, Starting Point. 12.00 pm, Starting Point. 12.15 pm, Starting Point. 12.30 pm, Starting Point. 12.45 pm, Starting Point. 1.00 pm, Starting Point. 1.15 pm, Starting Point. 1.30 pm, Starting Point. 1.45 pm, Starting Point. 2.00 pm, Starting Point. 2.15 pm, Starting Point. 2.30 pm, Starting Point. 2.45 pm, Starting Point. 3.00 pm, Starting Point. 3.15 pm, Starting Point. 3.30 pm, Starting Point. 3.45 pm, Starting Point. 4.00 pm, Starting Point. 4.15 pm, Starting Point. 4.30 pm, Starting Point. 4.45 pm, Starting Point. 5.00 pm, Starting Point. 5.15 pm, Starting Point. 5.30 pm, Starting Point. 5.45 pm, Starting Point. 6.00 pm, Starting Point. 6.15 pm, Starting Point. 6.30 pm, Starting Point. 6.45 pm, Starting Point. 7.00 pm, Starting Point. 7.15 pm, Starting Point. 7.30 pm, Starting Point. 7.45 pm, Starting Point. 8.00 pm, Starting Point. 8.15 pm, Starting Point. 8.30 pm, Starting Point. 8.45 pm, Starting Point. 9.00 pm, Starting Point. 9.15 pm, Starting Point. 9.30 pm, Starting Point. 9.45 pm, Starting Point. 10.00 pm, Starting Point. 10.15 pm, Starting Point. 10.30 pm, Starting Point. 10.45 pm, Starting Point. 11.00 pm, Starting Point. 11.15 pm, Starting Point. 11.30 pm, Starting Point. 11.45 pm, Starting Point. 12.00 pm, Starting Point.

Radio 2 8.00 am, News. 8.00-9.00 am, Tony Blackburn. 9.00-10.00 am, John Peel. 10.00-11.00 am, John Peel. 11.00-12.00 am, John Peel. 12.00-1.00 pm, News. 1.00-2.00 pm, News. 2.00-3.00 pm, News. 3.00-4.00 pm, News. 4.00-5.00 pm, News. 5.00-6.00 pm, News. 6.00-7.00 pm, News. 7.00-8.00 pm, News. 8.00-9.00 pm, News. 9.00-10.00 pm, News. 10.00-11.00 pm, News. 11.00-12.00 pm, News.

Scottish 11.30 am, The Secret Mendips. 12.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 6.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 6.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 7.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 7.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 8.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 8.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 9.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 9.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 10.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 10.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 11.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 11.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.00 pm, The Secret Mendips.

Ulster 10.15 am, The Secret Mendips. 10.30 am, The Secret Mendips. 10.45 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.00 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.15 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.30 am, The Secret Mendips. 11.45 am, The Secret Mendips. 12.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 12.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 1.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 2.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 3.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.30 pm, The Secret Mendips. 4.45 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.00 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.15 pm, The Secret Mendips. 5.30 pm, The Secret Mendips.

